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IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

Another Exciting Day in the Assembly.

Disgraceful and Revolutionary Proceedings.

The Members on the Point of Bloodshed.

A Committee Appointed to Wait Upon the Governor to Ask Protection.

MR. CALLICOTT SURE OF AN ELECTION.

A Ballot Interrupted by the Fillibustering of Fields.

The Voting to be Proceeded with on Monday.

THE DEMOCRACY DOWN IN THE MOUTH.

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

As usual the morning session was opened with a speech from Mr. T. C. Fields. This time he rises to a question of privilege, being prompted thereto by an article in the New-York *Evening Post*, headed "*The indignant Fields*," which pricked him exceedingly. With all respect to Mr. Fields, I am bound to say that for a legislator he is altogether too *Mozartish*, an opinion in which I am persuaded that a large majority of the House, including very many of his party supporters, concur. Himself belligerent almost to the last degree, he is far too sensative to attack; too free on his own side; too exacting from the other; too willing to give; too unwilling to receive. It is true that the article to which he took exception was sharp—whether just or unjust, there may be a difference of opinion. Whether Mr. Fields has other provocations of the kind, I think depends very much on himself. There is much to hope, however, from association, and his temporary removal from the school of politics in which he has always acted.

With this usual episode, the House proceeded to the ninety-first vote for Speaker.

It had been buzzed about that the thing had been "fixed," the arrangements all made, for the election of Trimmer, therefore the voting was commenced under circumstances of unusual interest; but the result was as before, no choice—60 for Trimmer, 60 for Callicott, 1 for Depew. The single vote for Depew was given by Mr. Breed, (Union, not Democrat, as I was made to say yesterday,) Mr. Brown absent.

The ninety-second vote, an important pass! The last vote showed that Mr. Breed's vote, cast for Callicott, would elect him. This time, on the ninety-second vote, Mr. Breed *did so vote*. The next moment Mr. T. C. Fields' name was called. Asking to be excused from voting—the old dodge—again began to filibuster. His party were about to have their hopes blasted once more. He was turbulent, excited, violent in the extreme. Mr. Sherwood called him to order. Mr. Fields "did not care for calls, or order, or the rules." He would yield nothing, for nobody, for no reason. Mr. Davis, of Tioga, demanded that the rules of the House should be enforced. Mr. Fields: "I tell you that you cannot enforce the rules." And then the packed lobby and galleries and the Democratic members shouted like old Tammany. "I take all the responsibility. You cannot put me down, and you cannot consummate the arrangement for the election of Mr. Callicott," was the language of Mr. Fields. He defied the House. "Go on," cries Mr. Dean. "Go on," shout the Democrats. "Give me some cider," says Mr. Fields. [The cider was brought in.]

Whoever has been in Tammany, when Capt. Rynders was on the table indulging in denunciations and strong language peculiar to himself, while bedlam reigns, can understand the state of things in the House at this moment. Mr. Moulton moved a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him of the state of things in the House. The question is put in confusion indescribable, and, amid all sorts of shouting and excited language, is declared carried. Messrs. Sherwood, Davis, and Brand, the Clerk appoints such committee.

Mr. Fields proceeded, and threatened to turn the Clerk out. The lobby and galleries shouted a ready approval, and it looked as though the threat might be carried out.

The Committee retired to the Executive Chamber.

Mr. Fields then read a letter which one Livingston wrote to "F. Wood," saying that he understood that Mr. Callicott would aid him (Wood,) if he would assist him (Callicott.)

The Committee to the Governor, through Mr. Davis, reported that they had conferred with him, and that in reply he gave the assurance that he would at once take the subject into consideration and extend the required protection.

Mr. Fields then continued in the most extreme fillibuster fashion. Mr. Sherwood called him to order. The Clerk ruled that Mr. Fields was out of order. Mr. F. said he cared little for the ruling of the Clerk. He considered it wrong, and that was enough for him. The galleries gave three cheers for Seymour, and Mr. Fields was encouraged to proceed as before, and referred to "our Democratic Governor" in a manner more agreeable to the mob than creditable to the Executive.

Mr. Dean offered a resolution that neither the Senate nor the Governor has any right to interfere with the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Sherwood proposed to debate the resolution. The Clerk decided that it was not in order pending the roll call. Mr. Fields, as before, said the Clerk was wrong and could not be submitted to.

Mr. Moulton, of Montgomery, a Democrat, said that he was ashamed of the galleries and lobby, and gave notice that he should, on the recurrence of the scenes of a few moments since, insist that the lobby and galleries should be cleared, and if there was no other power to clear them, he would go to the Governor and insist that he should furnish the requisite force. Mr. Moulton confessed himself disgusted with the whole proceedings.

This brief speech had the effect, for the moment at least, to bring Fields and his fillibustering associates to their senses, and there was comparative order, though Mr. Fields proceeded in defiance of the rules as laid down by the Clerk.

Provoked and overridden, the Union members preserved their temper and allowed Mr. Fields to proceed, who denounced Mr. Callicot, read letters and made assertions with the view of showing a bargain to elevate him to the Speakership, and that Mr. Callicott was unworthy of the position, because he borrowed $100 from one Church a year or two ago.

At twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, when Mr. Cushman, the Clerk, was temporarily absent, Mr. Murphy, Democrat, from Erie, sprang to the desk and moved that the Hon. Saxton Smith, from Putnam, take the chair. Mr. Smith not being present, Mr. Dean was voted in. He was not present. It was moved that Mr. Murphy himself take the chair. Mr. Murphy declared all these motions carried, though the confusion was utterly indescribable. Members instantly sprang to their feet and a general mob made toward the Speaker's and Clerk's desk. Men not in the habit of indulging in strong language, did so now. The Union members placed themselves in attitude, declaring "Never! never!" "We will never submit to this." "Let revolution come, we are ready!" The Democrats shout "Stand your ground, Murphy! Turn them out! turn them out!" In this the lobby and galleries joined. Pandemonia was eclipsed. It seemed that a single spark would set everything in a flame, and that violence must inevitably ensue.

The Democratic members attempted to address Mr. Murphy in the chair. Everything was drowned in the storm of denunciation and threats. Mr. Murphy attempts to exercise the functions of Speaker. At this juncture, Mr. Cushman, the Clerk, came in, and the Union men addressed him, but with as little success as the Democrats did Mr. Murphy. The Union members, conscious of the correctness of their position, and willing to meet, then and there, whatever might come, rose to the dignity of the occasion.

The Democrats faltered in the revolutionary purpose with which Mr. Murphy usurped the chair. The anti-fighting Democrats sided with the Union men, and demanded that Mr. Murphy should come down from the chair. Not quite prepared for the consequences of pushing the scheme of violence, if not of bloodshed, the revolutionists brought Mr. Murphy from the chair, and Mr. Cushman resumes his duties, with general acquiescence.

Mr. Saxton Smith declared how much he regretted these proceedings, and asked for unanimous consent to move an adjournment, pledging himself to do his utmost to produce that state of things that would lead to an election.

The Union men to a man objected, and declared that they would sit it out indefinitely, in order to produce an organization; they had adjourned enough; time enough had been consumed; lawlessness and threats had prevailed long enough; after what had happened they had but a single duty to perform, and they would do it.

2:20.—The time for closing this dispatch has arrived. Comparative good feeling has ensued. Mr. Murphy is explaining his course. The Democrats are on the defensive.

The Mayor is in the House, and a police force is understood to be near at hand.

No one disguises that we were carried to the very verge of revolution inaugurated in bloodshed.

Nothing was ever more glaring than the inconsistency of the Democratic members, lead on by Mr. Fields, to-day. When they supposed they had got everything secure,—when they supposed they were safe in allowing a vote to proceed, they were all at once sticklers for the rules, and were ready enough to proceed to a vote. One vote was taken, with no result. The next proceeding they were in glee, in the hope that some arrangement or other which they had made would elect Mr. Trimmer. But the voting took another turn, which would elect Mr. Callicott. Then it was that the fillibustering and threats of violence commenced again, in which Mr. Fields and Mr. Dean were the most conspicuous. They declared that the roll should not be called through—that Callicott should not be chosen—that the House should not be organized.

Conduct like this needs no comment to insure for it the disapprobation and disgust of all men who have a sense of honor or decency. RODERICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 24—11.30 P. M.

The action of the Union members in going for an adjournment, was predicated on the fact that two of their number were temporarily absent, and might not be in the house to vote. It was deemed most prudent to accept the offer of the Democrats to take the vote on Monday at 11 A. M. The Democrats are dispirited, and some of them give it up. The Unionists will adhere to Callicott to the last. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Thomas C. Fields, of New-York, on a question of privilege, desired to bring to the notice of the House the gross libel and misrepresentation contained in the New-York *Evening Post*, of yesterday, designating him as the leader of imported ruffians and bullies. He denied the statement, and held that although the Democrats had resolved to resist now and always an organization based upon fraud and corruption, and bargain and sale, and everything that was dishonorable; yet they were, and always had been, and always would be, in favor of maintaining law and order.

The ninety-first ballot for Speaker was then taken, with the following result:

Trimmer	60
Callicott	60
Depew	1

The ninety-second ballot was then taken.

When Mr. Breed's name was called, he voted for Mr. Callicott, thus insuring him one majority, as the vote then stood.

A tremendous excitement followed this vote.

When Mr. Fields' name was called, he rose to explain his vote.

Immediately several Republican members rose and called Mr. Fields to order, on the ground that it was not in order to "explain a vote" till the call was finished.

Mr. Fields argued that during the whole session explanations of votes had been entertained at the time the name of a member was called. He refused to give way, and begged leave to state that he had been informed that a plan had been laid down by David Dudley Field in the Republican caucus that the acting Clerk of this Assembly should persist in calling the roll without taking notice of any Democratic member who might rise in order.

Mr. Davis endeavored to interrupt Mr. Field's remarks on a point of order amidst much confusion and excitement.

Mr. Fields refused to give way.

The confusion and excitement now became intense, the galleries and lobbies joining in it.

Mr. Moulton, (Dem.,) rose and amidst the noise of the outsiders, moved that a Committee wait on the Governor and ask his protection.

At this time all the members of the Assembly were upon their feet.

The Clerk put Mr. Moulton's motion to a vote, and declared it carried.

Messrs. Davis, Sherwood, and Brand, were appointed as the Committee to wait on Gov. Seymour.

Mr. Murphy declared that the Clerk was only in the desk by the sufferance of the members of this Assembly, and that if he should attempt to violate the rules, he should move that the Clerk be removed, and a temporary presiding officer appointed who would observe the rules

Mr. Fields continued speaking amidst repeated interruptions.

Much confusion and turmoil also existed in the galleries.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Fields read a letter from John Livingston, of New-York, to Fernando Wood, begging that he (Wood) would go for Callicott for Speaker, and stating that Callicott had several times called on Hon. D. O. Brien, a member of the present Assembly, to obtain an introduction to Fernando Wood, and that Callicott said that if Mr. Wood would assist him (Callicott) to gain the Speakership, he (Callicott) would do all he could to aid Mr. Wood.

After frequent interruptions of Mr. Fields in his remarks, and exciting demonstrations from outsiders,

Judge Dean rose to a question of privilege, and begged that the galleries might be compelled to observe order. If this could not be accomplished in any other way, he should move that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. Moulton (Democrat) said that he did not desire to stop debate, but if further disorderly proceedings were had in the galleries, he should insist on having them cleared. If there was no force here to do it, he should move for a Committee to request the Governor to deputize a sufficient number of men to preserve order here.

Quiet then being restored,

Mr. Fields continued his remarks, saying that every effort should be made by him to prevent the consummation of this infamous bargain. It should not be carried through unless it was done on the Sabbath. In the course of his remarks, while declaring Mr. Callicott corrupt and unfit to occupy the Speaker's Chair, he charged that in 1860, when Mr. Callicott was a member of the Judiciary Committee, there was a bill before that Committee in the defeat of which a gentleman from this city was largely interested on account of his position as landlord of the anti-rent lands. The bill was reported against by Mr. Callicott as "unfit to pass," and Mr. Callicott expressed to the gentleman to whom he (Fields) referred the opinion "that the bill was most unjust and improper." The following day he sent the following letter to the gentleman oppose to the bill:

Congress Hall, Albany, March 5, 1860.

Dear Sir: Will you do me the favor to lend me your check for one hundred dollars for a few days. An unexpected draft has been made on me to be paid to-day, and I shall have to send home for the money. Please send the amount per bearer,

And much oblige yours, truly,

T. C. CALLICOTT.

Mr. Fields resuming his remarks said: The person to whom this letter was sent happened to be out of town at the time it was delivered. Three days afterward this Callicott sent to the same gentleman requesting a loan of one hundred and fifty dollars. The gentleman seeing the object of Callicott refused him the loan. This would have been nothing had not Callicott immediately after this occurrence gone into the House and voted in favor of the passage of the bill he had before reported against as "unfit to pass." He (Fields) held this as conclusive evidence of corruption and dishonesty on the part of Callicott, and he (Fields) would pause here to see if Mr. Callicott would move for a committee of investigation.

Mr. Callicott not noticing the charge,

Mr. Fields continued his remarks and at this hour (1 o'clock) is still speaking.

Half-past 1 O'clock, P. M.—During Mr. Field's remarks, five minutes ago, the Clerk was absent from his seat and from the Chamber.

A motion was made to put Mr. Saxton Smith in the chair temporarily.

Mr. Smith not being present a motion was made that Judge Dean should take the chair during the absence of the Clerk.

Great confusion now ensued, when a motion was made by several Democratic members that Mr. Murphy should take the chair, and the motion was declared carried by its movers.

Mr. Murphy immediately took the Chhir.

A scene of fierce excitement ensued.

The Republican and Democratic members rushed to the front of the desk, the former shouting "Come down, you scoundrel," and others crying out, "Stand up for your rights," while the friends of Mr. Murphy rallied to his side.

Mr. Post placed one hand in his breast pocket, in a threatening attitude, as though about to draw a revolver, while he held a stick in the other hand.

Several other members also placed their hands in their pockets, apparently about to draw their weapons.

After the most intense excitement, when a scene of bloodshed seemed on the point of being inaugurated, the Clerk reappeared, and after further shouts and exclamations, Mr. Murphy gave way to the Clerk, who again took his seat.

When order was restored—

Mr. Hutchings held that it was perfectly in order during the temporary absence of the Clerk to move to appoint a temporary presiding officer. This body had been left without a head, and consequently was not in a condition to transact business. There was no cause for the terrible excitement of the Republican members. This was only a fourth of the Session. A clerk of a former assembly presided and was only in the chair by sufferance and by law.

Mr. Dean called attention to a case which had occurred in Congress when a temporary presiding officer was chosen after the Clerk had been for some time acting as such.

Mr. Sherwood said that was an instance when the Clerk had refused to call the roll.

The Clerk of the Assembly here made an explanation that he had been temporarily absent and had requested his Deputy to act during his absence.

Mr. Fields: This House knows no Deputy. No Deputy had a right to be there.

Mr. Fields continued his speech, during which he was repeatedly called to order.

Mr. Davis at length appealed to the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Fields) not to outrage rules he had himself voted to adopt and compel the House to declare him in contempt, and arraign him at the bar. He made a speech of a conciliatory character, stating that while the crowd in the lobbies, called together by the existing question, had certainly acted in a disorderly manner, he hoped returning reason would dictate to all members to remember their duty to observe the rules they themselves had adopted. In the scene recently enacted he himself had joined in the excitement, finding it contagious. He now expressed the hope that good feeling would be again restored. In regard to the gentleman, (Callicott,) the candidate of the Republican Party for Speaker, it was believed by them that he was not corrupt and bankrupt in character, as described. It was a libel on the constituency of the gentleman (Callicott) in Kings County, as well as on the Democratic Party, to believe that he was such an ulcer as described. Surely his constituency could not have elected him if they believed him corrupt.

Mr. Murphy, rising to a question of privilege, said: A few moments ago, when no Clerk was present and the Assembly was without any presiding officer, he (Murphy) made a motion to elect Mr. Saxton Smith as temporary Chairman. It was not to create disorder that he made that motion, but to insure the preservation of order by having some one in the Chair authorized to preserve it. It had been charged in the Republican newspapers that he (Murphy) had said that if Callicott was elected Speaker, he could never take his seat. He (Murphy) had never held any such threat of violence, and he denied ever having used such language.

Mr. Shaw—Did the gentleman say that "if Callicott was elected he should never take his seat alive?

Mr. Murphy. Never! The statement is false. He repeated, however, that he should resist by every lawful means what he considered an outrage and an ingury to the State.

Mr. Reddington inquired if before Mr. Murphy took the chair Mr. Fields had not entered from the cloakroom and winked at him to do so?

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Fields denied that there was the slightest foundation for Mr. Reddington's statement.

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 24—3 P. M.

There has been no change. Mr. Murphy, of Erie, is speaking on a question of privilege.

3.15 P. M.—Mr. Fields, of New-York, has just taken the floor.

Mr. Sherman said that he had himself made the motion without consultation with any person.

Mr. Frean, of Richmond County, desired to be understood that he as a democrat had not voted for the resolution to place Mr. Murphy in the chair, for he regarded it as meant only as a joke. The Clerk had sometimes delayed the announcement of votes during the temporary absence of members, and he (Frean) thought that as a matter of courtesy, no notice should have been taken of the temporary absence of the Clerk from this chamber. He (Frean) was responsible for his own acts only. He could inform the gentleman from Tioga County (Davis) that coming here as he (Frean) did, from the Quarantine District, he knew perfectly well that contagion was confined to the place where diseases rage. He was happy to say, however, that the contagion had not yet reached him (Frean.) He had remained quietly in his seat and had not joined the rabble in front of the Speaker's desk, and when he saw the gentleman from Tioga County (Davis) with his long arms outstretched and shaking his fists over the heads of members, he (Frean) thought he had been lucky to keep out of his (Davis') reach. He desired further to say that he should resist by all lawful and parliamentary means the consummation of corrupt bargains, but that he should yield to the will of the majority of this Assembly whenever a Speaker should be properly elected.

Mr. Fields then resumed the floor, and after several questions of privilege had been raised and argued, continued his speech.

3½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. Munroe has just entered the Assembly Chamber.

As soon as he reached his seat he rose to a question of privilege, and said that he wished to give notice that the time had almost come when the Republicans would insist on a vote being taken. They would claim protection if they were not able to protect themselves. Again he said they would try to protect themselves.

Mr. Fields, on a question of privilege, said that the remarks of the gentleman from Onondagua (Munroe) partook of the nature of a threat. He had probably been out to arm himself.

Mr. Fields then made the charge that Mr. Post, of Cayuga, had, during the exciting scene in the Chamber this morning, entered the Chamber armed, and had drawn a pistol from his pocket. This was a high breach of privilege.

The gentleman (Post) was in his seat and he (Fields) desired to inquire if the charge was true.

Mr. Post did not reply.

Mr. Darcy spoke in condemnation of Mr. Callicott's course and in defense of his (Callicott's) constituents who had elected him to a seat in this Assembly without any knowledge that he (Callicott) would prove a traitor, for they hated traitors as much to-day as they did when traitors fired the first gun against Fort Sumter. In relation to the question of privilege which had been raised he (Darcy) charged that he had seen one member of this House place his hand on a pistole in the breast pocket, while other Republicans had rolled up their sleeves, looking as if they were ready to plunge to their elbows in blood. If they were so eager to fight and use weapons they had better leave this Chamber and go to the Rappahannock where the enemies of our country are gathered in battle array.

After a long debate on all sorts of subjects, Judge Dean, as a basis of compromise, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House now take a recess till 3 o'clock on Monday, at which hour, immediately after the calling of the roll, and before the reading of the journal, a vote shall be taken for Speaker and Clerk, so that Mr. Trimmer may be Speaker, with Mr. Cushman as Clerk, or Mr. Depew, Mr. Davis or Mr. Sherwood, Speaker, with Mr. Sickles as Clerk, with the understanding that all Committees and places under the gentlemen elected shall be fairly, equally and justly divided between the two political parties, and this vote shall not be interrupted by debate or explanations of any kind or upon any point.

Mr. Maltoon, of Oswego, would firmly object to any resolution that might be offered here, and to any motion that might be made to adjourn. He had seen faith broken before. He would now remain here at his post as long as life was in him, until an organization was effected.

The Clerk decided that the resolution of Judge Dean could not be entertained, as one objection had been made to it.

Much commotion at this time existed on the floor. Several members were proposing compromises, Mr. Fields still holding his right to the floor.

Mr. Frean, of Richmond, on a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to examine each member on the floor, and to report forthwith whether any of the members are armed or carry concealed weapons, and the name or the names of the member or members so armed, in order that this House may take such action as they deem necessary.

Objection being made to the resolution, the Clerk decided that the resolution could not be entertained.

Mr. Fields appealed from the decision of the Clerk.

Pending the appeal Mr. Andrews, on behalf of the Republican members, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn until 11, on Monday morning, at which time, immediately after the calling of the roll and before the reading of the journal, a vote shall be taken for Speaker without interruption by debate or explanations upon any points of any kind.

Mr. Mattoon objected to the resolution, unless the word "recess" was used, as he understood that otherwise the business could not be resumed at the point where it is left off.

After explanation of the point, Mr. Reddington objected to the resolution.

Mr. Callicott rose and said—I ask any gentleman or friend of mine to withdraw his objection to that. Fear nothing from the reflection in regard to Sunday—fear nothing. Delay the vote until Monday morning. I trust all objections will be withdrawn.

Mr. Reddington then withdrew his objection. the resolution was adopted, and the Assembly adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Burnside in Consultation with the Authorities.

The Government Expecting Good News From Vicksburgh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Gen. Burnside is again in Washington, working indefatigably with the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. Halleck.

It is stated that the Government is confident of soon receiving good news from Vicksburgh.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Saturday Jan. 24.

Maj.-Gen. Burnside was in this city to-day and had an interview with President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Maj.-Gen, Halleck.

It is generally believed here that all the reports, that any portion of the Army of the Potomac has recently crossed the Rappahannock are without foundation in fact.

A telegram from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says that there is not anything of interest to communicate.

John H. Boyle and Charles Powell, lately arrested near Dumfries, were both rebel Captains on Gen. Stuart's Staff. The evidence against them seems to be conclusive as to their being spies who dressed in citizens' clothes, kept their chief constantly advised of our movements, and especially just before the last rebel raid on Dumfries.

FRAUDS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Judge-Advocate General has taken preliminary steps for full investigation of the alleged frauds connected with the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia. The testimony, in part, has already been procured. The transactions relate to tents, caps, clothing and other supplies—shoddy entering largely, it is said, into the contracts. The report states that the frauds, at large, figure, in the aggregate, several millions.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of Dr. W. S. G. Morton, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the army and navy.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution supplementary to the act to provide for the imprisonment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill relating to jurors in courts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island unless Congress shall further direct.

It was discussed at some length by Messrs. Cowan, Foster and Grimes.

The resolution was adopted by yeas 21, nays 18.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate any information he may have received from the Commissioners appointed for the District of South Carolina, under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary States and districts.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) called up the bill providing for increased clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the section providing for a solicitor and three auditors, was stricken out and the bill was amended, so as to give four clerks of class 4, ninety clerks of class 1, thirty copyists and six laborers.

Mr. Fessenden offered an amendment, as a new section, providing that in settling the accounts of officers for clothing or supplies, the affidavits of an officer may be received to show the loss of vouchers and papers tending to show that any apparent deficiency was occasioned by an unavoidable accident or loss in actual service, and such affidavit may be considered as evidence to establish the fact with or without other evidence as the Secretary of War may deem proper.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.) moved to amend the amendment, by inserting the words "stating that he knows of no witness by whom he can prove the facts."

Mr. Fessenden thought the amendment would embarrass the action of the Departments very much. He would prefer to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) objected to the withdrawal, as he deemed the original amendment eminently just and proper.

Mr. Fessenden insisting upon it, his amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Rep.) renewed the amendment.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment to the amendment was rejected by yeas 17; nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.) the amendment was amended so as to restrict its provisions to the commanding officer of a company.

The amendment as amended was then adopted by yeas 21; nays 17, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.) introduced a bill to establish the guage of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. Referred to a Select Committee.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Execution of a Teamster for the Murder of a Negro.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

As an accompaniment to rumors of battle and slaughter of hundreds on the Rappahannock, which are listened to with equanimity, a shudder has, notwithstanding, pervaded this community to-day at the death of a solitary individual. This was Frederick Lete, aged about 20, an army teamster, whose home is at Washington, and who was hung at 1 o'clock for the murder, at Camp Hamilton, on 2d September last, of a negro named Tom, employed at the time by the Government.

Horrible as is the deliberate butchery of any human being, the law, both civil and military, in this case demanded it, and few instances can be cited of a more hardened culprit. It frequently occurs that soldiers in our army indulge low and brutal instincts, by forcibly robbing, striking or insulting unfortunate blacks, whose only crime is that both they and their ancestors have been for generations victims of a cruel injustice. The youth in question, who was lame, had indulged at least in the two last tendencies, to a degree exceeding his fellows, and, upon a rude provocation, was called by his victim a "crippled son of a b——h." He had then no weapon, but promised to kill him the next day. This he accomplished at the time specified, by deliberately shooting him in cold blood. He was tried three weeks ago, by court-martial, and readily confessed his crime, expressing a wish also to kill a few more "d—d niggers." The result was a sentence of death, approved by Gen. Dix. Pale and wild-eyed, he was led from his cell in the Fortress this morning, by Capt. Blake, Provost Marshal, and assisted into a wagon. He calmly nodded to the soldiers around, saying repeatedly "Good bye, men," and was driven to a tug which transported him to the Rip Raps. Silently he was led to the scaffold with his arms bound, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Kezioor, Chaplain Third New-York Regiment, quietly he stood facing the assemblage, and as the black cap was drawn over his head and face, his only words were "Good bye all." The rope being adjusted to his neck, the Provost Marshal drew a support from under the platform, and the condemned man fell with a jerk. He struggled hard for some moments, but finally ceased. Muscular shiverings followed, and all was still.

I did not attend, and can give no "graphic" description. The man was unknown, and the public do not require it. The sight was harrowing and disgusting. Although enjoined by law, the execution of a human being is in all cases horrible.

Sympathy for the culprit is expressed by certain persons here, because he "only killed a negro." Their counterparts are often found elsewhere. It is gratifying to others to see that as an end has arrived to swindling poor negroes of their wages, [illegible] their families, flogging their backs raw, and mutilating them, under United States rule, neither can they be murdered with impunity, as heretofore. The poor creatures will gladden at the thought.

Noah Nelson, Company C, Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, died yesterday of acute bronchitis, at Hampton Hospital, in this neighborhood. N.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Jan. 23.

Commodore Morris captured one schooner and two sloops, last night, at the north of the Carrytuck Creek, near the James River. The schooner's cargo was purchased in Norfolk, and the bills amounted to $5,900, and consisted of gum shellac, quinine, boots, shoes and a general assortment.

The steamboat *John A. Warner*, Capt. Conn, arrived here this afternoon from Washington, loaded with army ambulances.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Saturday, Jan. 24.

A recent report of the Board of Underwriters shows that the losses to the shipping engaged in the coastwise and foreign trade, during the past year, amount to six and a half millions of dollars—an extraordinary excess over former years.

The opposition steamer *Moses Taylor* is advertised to sail for Panama on the 11th of March.

The Legislature of Washington Territory has passed an act punishing persons refusing to receive "legal tender notes" at par, by imposing a fine of from five to ten hundred dollars, and imprisonment for six months.

The telegraph poles are all set from the northern border of California to Vancouver, Washington Territory, and the wires will be placed on the poles in less than three months.

Trade is depressed. Sales of 1,000 tons of Cumberland coal here and on the way at a decline from last quotations. Candles—sales 1,000 boxes at 18¾c.@19c. per pound.

SUCCESSES IN ARKANSAS.

Our Gunboats Over Three Hundred Miles Up the White River.

Capture of St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc.

Provisions, Cannon, Small Arms and Ammunition Secured.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The Secretary of the Navy received the following to-day.

Cairo, Friday, Jan. 23.

I have just (5:30 P. M.,) received a telegram from Memphis, Tenn., from Acting Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, on board the "United States steamer *Black Hawk*, Mouth of White River, Jan. 20," as follows:

"We have taken St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc, and the light drafts are over three hundred miles above the mouth of the White River. The *De Kalb*, Lieut.-Commander Walker, captured at Duval's Bluff two 8-inch guns, with carriages, ammunition, &c., two hundred field rifles, and three platform cars, and at Des Arc we captured 39 prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition."

(Signed) A. L. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain

THE PLACES CAPTURED.

St. Charles is a small post-village in Arkansas County.

Des Arc is a small town in Prairie County, on the White River, about 50 miles northeast of Little Rock. It is situated in a rich cotton and corn growing district, and used to have considerable trade. The river is navigable by steamboats from this point to its mouth, in all stages of water. The town was laid out in 1848, and has some 300 inhabitants.

Duval's Bluff is located in Prairie County, Ark., and is a post-village. The rebels have for some time had a number of guns posted in the vicinity.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded from Below—The New Gunboats at Cairo, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cairo, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

The steamer *Die Vernon*, from Memphis, brought up to-day a considerable number of the sick and wounded from the late battle-fields of Vicksburgh and Arkansas Post. Twenty of these died on the passage up from wounds, sickness and exhaustion. Among them were men belonging to the Eighty-third Indiana, Third Iowa and One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Regiments, one Lieutenant of the latter, besides five rebel soldiers. Their bodies were landed near the naval depot, wrapped in their own gray blankets—the soldiers' only winding-sheet—and were placed in coffins and conveyed in a steamer to the Mound City Cemetery for burial. The *New Era* gunboat yesterday brought up the remains of the brave Gwinn, who fell mortally wounded while in command of the gunboat *Benton* at Vicksburgh. To-day, at noon, the body was landed and forwarded to his friends by the Illinois Central Railroad. The flags on all the National vessels in port were displayed at half-mast. Capt. Phelps, on behalf of Commander Pennock, who is too ill to leave his quarters, received the remains, which were covered by the American flag and borne upon the shoulders of six sailors. A squad of marines escorted the body, all the naval officers at the station in full uniform walking in procession to the depot. Unfeigned respect and even admiration is entertained among all naval men in the West for this gallant officer.

Capt. Walk arrived yesterday from St. Louis, to take charge of the new gunboat *Lafayette*. He is esteemed one of the bravest commanders on the Western waters, and his urbanity is equal to his courage, he is also an excellent disciplinarian, and it is believed, in his hands, the *Lafayette* will make a decided impression on the rhinoceros hides of the rebels along the Mississippi.

The *Little Rebel*, which, it will be remembered, was built at Pittsburgh, for towing at New-Orleans, and was afterward captured by Commodore Farragut as a gunboat, is undergoing alterations. Her iron armor is being removed, and iron casemates are to be substituted. She is hereafter to be used as a dispatch boat. She is one of the fastest boats of her power and length on the Western waters. She is in command of Capt. Gregory, an intrepid and able officer of much experience.

The *Lafayette* has received all her guns, and yesterday steamed to her former anchorage in the Ohio, preparatory to receiving her crew, coal, &c. The gunboat *Eastport*, having undergone extensive alterations and repairs, came down from Mound City yesterday, and is now receiving her guns.

Paymaster Kelly has arrived from Chicago and has been assigned to the *Lafayette*. A portion of her other officers, and also part of her crew, are on board.

The Ohio, under the heavy rains and melting snow, has steadily risen, until its banks are higher than they have been known at the same season for several years. There is now a five knot current in the river, and boats have to do much puffing and blowing to get up stream.

The rain of the last two days has ceased, and the weather is much milder; but the streets of Cairo—the least said about them the better. DE SOTO.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

A Fleet of Boats on the Cumberland Attacked—The Rebels Driven Off, &c.

Nashville, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The fleet left yesterday noon. Last night, opposite Bettstown Landing, they were fired into by the rebels with three field pieces on the bluff. The gunboat *St. Clair* engaged the enemy, who were driven into the woods. The fleet arrived safely at Clarksville.

Col. William B. Stokes, of the First Tennessee Cavalry, in a personal difficulty yesterday at Murfreesboro, was shot by Capt. Fleming, of the same regiment. His wound is a serious one. Fleming has disappeared.

Funeral of Grant Thorburn.—The funeral of Grant Thorburn, formerly a gentleman of considerable note in this City, took place yesterday from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Fourteenth-street. The services were performed by Rev. Dr. De Witt, assisted by Rev. Dr. Henry.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE—And of the Early Literature it Embodies. By George P. Marsh. New-York: Charles Scribner.

For this work, as for Mr. Marsh's former admirable treatise on the English language, we are indebted to the stimulus afforded by an invitation to deliver a course of public lectures. In the present instance, our obligation is to the Trustees of the Lowell Institute; in the former we had to thank the management of Columbia College. Though neither book is essential to the completeness of the other, the two form together a noble monument of comprehensive and thorough learning, of fine, scholarly taste, and of philosophic judgment. Of the two, the present course—for the form of lectures is retained in the book—is, perhaps, the more substantial and valuable. Treating of the language in its origin and literary history, rather than in its anatomical structure and grammatical development, it lays down general principles of great importance to scholars everywhere, at the same time that it puts us in possession of a far more judicious, integral and satisfactory view of the literature than was previously accessible.

The period to whose literary history Mr. Marsh devotes this volume begins with the thirteenth century, and closes with the sixteenth. The principal literary movements of these four centuries he reviews in their order, beginning with Layamons' "Chronicle of Brutus," and ending with Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Politie." In the first the language, ceasing to be Anglo-Saxon, and just becoming English, is still rude, elementary and imperfect; in the last it has grown to that magnificent richness and flexibility which made it a fit medium for the genius of Spenser, Bacon or Shakespeare. Dividing the four centuries into several periods, Mr. Marsh constantly considers the language and literature together, thus making each illustrate the other, and giving new interest to the study of both. Beginning with the origin of the English in the primitive Teutonic stock, he gives in two lectures a comprehensive view of the Anglo-Saxon people and tongue; he then exhibits the reciprocal effect and final fusion of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French languages, the British nation and British speech slowly becoming one together. The works which have been preserved from the semi-Saxon period, the "Chronicle of Brutus," the *Ancrea Rivoli* and the *Ormulum*, he discusses at considerable length, as they well deserve, from the light they shed upon the early constructions and tendencies of the language during the dark age of English philological history—the first half of the thirteenth century. In the lecture upon the period from 1250 to 1350, he cites a proclamation of Henry III., issued in 1258; the romance of "Kyng Alisaunder;" the "Owl and the Nightingale;" the "Geste of Kyng Horn;" the "Surtees Psalter;" the "Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester;" the "Chronicle of Robert of Brunne;" and the political songs and poems of the fourteenth century. Next we are brought to the study of the period from 1350 to the time of Langlande, the supposed author of "Piers' Ploughman;" the principal movements of this period are the travels of Sir John Mandeville, and the poems of Lawrence Minot. "Piers' Ploughman" Mr. Marsh dwells upon at great length, not only as illustrating the essential difference between the Anglo-Saxon literature and that which is indisputably English, but also because justice has never been done to its great political merits and its importance in English literary history. Wycliffe and his school form the subject of one of the most interesting lectures of the whole course, which is followed by a profoundly appreciative discussion of Chaucer and Gower, in which ample justice is done to the great poet of the "Canterbury Tales," at the same time that the condition and characteristics of the language, as it existed in his time and is illustrated in his writings, are minutely and most instructively demonstrated. The period from the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, to the time of Caxton is next taken up, including the writings of Thomas Occleve, the "King's Quair," by James I., of Scotland, the poems of Lydgate, and the prose writings of Bishop Peacock. In the lecture which treats of the language and literature from the time of Caxton to the accession of Elizabeth, an account is given of the services which that famous printer rendered to literature, with an extract from his introduction to the "Morte d'Arthur;" to Lord Berners' translation of "Froissart," a very high importance is attributed, both philological and literary. The pretensions of Sir Thomas More are rather unfavorably considered; and of Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, it is said that it exerted a more marked influence upon English philology than any other native production between the ages of Chaucer and Shakespeare. Passing to the poetical writers of this period, Mr. Marsh says it is little to the credit of modern taste that so gross and repulsive an author as Skelton,—whose reputation is due, however, to his classical scholarship mainly,—should be better known to students of old English literature than the graceful and elegant Surrey and Wyatt. But while the latter two did much to refine and polish the language of poetry, they are to be responsible for depriving it of something of its force and energy, by lessening the authority of Chaucer, and causing him to be neglected, until Spenser, half a century later, declared him to be the fountain and reservoir of the English tongue.

The concluding lecture treats of the period of Elizabeth; in it Mr. Marsh speaks of Sackville, Holinshed, Stanihurst, Euphuism, Sir Philip Sidney, Joshua Sylvester, Spenser, Lord Bacon, Puttenham's "Arte of English Poesie," the translations of Plutarch, Pliny, Virgil and Ovid; the "Decades of Peter Martyr" the "Travels of Virtomannus," "Hakluyt's Voyages and Travels," "Hooker's Ecclesiastical Politie," and, finally, of Shakespeare, though not at much length or with much elaboration of criticism. Mr. Marsh does not, however, fall in with the current of fashion of ascribing to the great dramatist every intellectual accomplishment. Drawing a striking parallel between him and Chaucer, he shows that each was deeply indebted to the age and circumstances amid which he lived. In England, at the time of Shakespeare, the human intellect, head, affections and passions were more fully developed than in any cotemporaneous people. The Englishman of that period was at a more advanced point for the comprehensive observation of human life and nature, than has ever yet been reached in the society of any other of the Gothic or Romance nations. Chaucer had great advantages over Shakespeare in possessing a better philological trainer. He knew French nearly as well as English, beside Latin and Italian; while Shakespeare had acquired nothing beyond the merest smattering of any language save his own. In using that language, however, he employs a comparatively limited vocabulary. His entire stock of words is not more than one-half or one-third of those in use at his time. He employs in all, little over fifteen thousand, and of these a large number chiefly of Latin origin, occur but once or twice in his pages. His marvelous power of diction lies in skillful selection and combination; and the existence of the whole copious English vocabulary was necessary for its exercise. As in Italy Cimabue, Giotto, Fra Angelico, and Perugino were indispensable to the existence of a Raphael, so all previous English philology and literature were required to create the language necessary for the revelations of Shakespeare.

The fault of this book, as of its author's writings in general, is the tendency of a certain heaviness of style, which is little surprising in one whose studies have lain so much among the earlier treasures of our literature. But this is a trifling defect. On the other hand, Mr. Marsh everywhere handles his theme with the easy mastery which belongs to profound acquaintance with every branch of his subject. Familiar with the whole range of modern philological research, and especially intimate with all that concerns the languages and literatures of the great Teutonic family, and bringing to his work a mind as broadly suggestive as it is richly stored, he enriches his page with occasional observations of great worth upon a variety of kindred topics, and betrays everywhere the taste of an artist as well as the conscientiousness of a scholar. Finally, it is our judgment that no other work on English literary history in general is to be compared with this, either in point of erudition, of comprehensiveness, of philologic insight, of literary discrimination, or of permanent utility.

—It may be laid down as a general proposition, that of all books, memoirs are entitled to bear away the palm of uninterestingness. But all rules are subject to exceptions, and one of these exceptions we have in *Memoirs of Mrs. Joanna Bethune*, by her son, the late Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., lately published by the Harpers. The life of a woman like Mrs. Bethune belongs not to her family alone. It is of right a legacy to the whole world of the living. Beyond the hearthstone of her own friends and relatives, out into the great gulf where the waters of scorn and unbelief have their familiar home, it should be permitted to flow, carrying its inspiriting freshness and encouraging example to the very doors of thoughtlessness and infidelity. The life of a true Christian is as fragrant and efficacious as the prayers of the just. There are those of this City who will remember Mrs. Bethune in her noble, self-denying labors; in her life, which was one unbroken record of trust and devotion, staying not her hand in its zeal for any obstacles that the world could interpose; wearying never of her self-imposed duties, doubting not, for a moment, that the future would bring to her labors fruition and reward, and seeking for them no other recognition and recompense in the present than that which her own conscience gave. The biography of such a mother, written by such a son as Dr. Bethune, an accomplished scholar, an eloquent orator and preacher, a poet, and a thoroughly Christian man, withal, could not be other than interesting. Other works he has published; the world knows him as an author, and critics have been loud in his praise, but, as the editor of the present volume, in a brief note, truly remarks, "Nothing from his pen will be read with greater admiration than this simple memorial of the mother who taught him to speak." It is one of those records which the world will not willingly let die—a book for which the ever-increasing demand goes far to redeem the popular taste from the brand which an apparent thirst for meretricious works has stamped upon it.

—*The Monitor; or, Jottings of a New-York Merchant During a Trip Around the Globe*, comes to us from the press of Mr. G. W. Carleton. The most careful research does not reveal to us anything approaching literary merit in its pages, and as a large lithograph of the mercantile house with which the author is connected forms the tail-piece of the book, and an engraving of the author himself the frontispiece, we are moved to the conclusion that it is printed for advertising purposes merely, and that a notice of it properly belongs to the advertising columns. We would not willingly be harsh in judgment, but it is much as though an amateur should attempt to sketch the world simply for the sake of getting his own portrait in the foreground, and his own green grocer shop or stocking store in the next most conspicuous place.

—Capt. Szabad begins his *Modern War; Its Theory and Practice*; just published by the Harpers, with the rather novel declaration that "War is no novelty in human society," and the following super-comparative sentence: "The first two brothers born in this world begun the fight, and it has ever since, from time to time, swept the face of the earth with more or less greater masses." We can readily imagine how a foreigner whose name is only susceptible of pronunciation with the adventitious aid of a sneeze and a cough, should be betrayed into a *lapsus grammaticæ*, when skirmishing with English, but how our excellent friends of Franklin-square, who write and publish the best school books of this or any other period, should be betrayed into anything of the kind, passes our comprehension. Our language contrives to flank a foreigner, all in the natural order of Providence, but natives, and educated natives, should not allow themselves to be thus surprised. We are afraid the Harpers in this instance neglected to read their own proofs. Setting this slight matter of "more greater masses" aside, Capt. Szabad has given us a very useful and interesting book, abounding with anecdote and incident gathered from the celebrated campaigns of the world, for the enlightenment of modern warriors.

—*The Black Man, His Antecedents, His Genius and His Achievements*, is the title of a book written by William Wells Brown and published by Thomas Hamilton, of this City. In stating that Mr. Brown is himself a black man, we trust we do not prejudice the reader against either the book or its author. White men have been guilty of worse things in a literary way than these brief biographies of notable men of color, which Mr. Brown furnishes us. He writes very good English, and tells his stories briefly and pointedly, avoiding that diffuse style of narrative and egotistical vein in which so many white authors and all Boston writers indulge. Not the least interesting portion of the book is the memoir of the author which prefaces it. Mr. Brown, it seems, has himself been a slave, and is versed in all the arts and mysteries of the plantation. Like many others of his race, he can boast that some of the best blood of the South flows through his dusky veins. The blue blood of Castile will, perhaps, some day find its rival in this black blood of the Carolinas. It has been a matter of some wonder and remark that these fugitive slaves should almost invariably be persons of superior talent. It should be remembered, however, that the fact of their being possessed of more than average ability, of something approaching to genius, is shown in the first instance when they make their escape from Slavery. Of course, it is a source of congratulation to us that they do not all insist on giving further proofs of genius by writing books—though, if they all wrote as well as Mr. Brown does, we should have very little reason to complain.

—While speaking of authors and their complexions, it occurs to us that were the Hugh Smith Carpenter, who writes the book *Transition*, which Mr. Carleton publishes, a black man, we should abuse him, and cite the book forever after as a proof that the negro race is incapable of attaining even a moderate degree of literary excellence. But as there is strong internal evidence that the Carpenter referred to is a white man, pride of race restrains us from drawing invidious comparisons between the biography he has written and the life sketches of Mr. Brown, which form the subject matter of the preceding paragraph. Miss Emma Whiting, whose biography Mr. Carpenter has seized upon as a pretence for writing a book, seems to have been a young lady possessed of much beauty of character as well as of person, and must have been a great favorite in that social circle which was graced by her presence. But it is a fortunate thing that the lives of all such young ladies are not written, else the land would be flooded with books. Miss Whiting has not been fortunate in her biographer, who seems to be a fussy, pretentious sort of person, much given to twaddle and wordy piety, who never loses an opportunity of making himself appear ridiculous, and would bring the subject of his memoir into the same light were such a thing possible. It is much to be regretted that the author of *Here and Beyond* had not stopped there, without attempting to go beyond.

—*Hellas* is written by Thomas Chase, and published by Sever & Francis. In it we have notes of the author's personal observations during a tour in Greece. It is only justice to say that the same ground has been traveled before, and the story better told by other lips. To put it very mildly, Mr. Chase has a formidable rival in Edmond About. The author's reasons for publishing the book at this juncture, as given in the preface, are so extraordinary, that we doubt not that a close study of *Hellas* would reveal some very remarkable facts.

—In the *Employments of Women*, by Miss Virginia Penny, women desirous of work will find many kinds of work enumerated which they can do—many that they cannot. There seems to be no branch of business, professional or mechanical, to which Miss Penny has not devoted her laborious researches, with a view to finding therein an avenue for the employment of females. And it also seems that there is no business extant in which women are not employed to a greater or less extent; inasmuch as we find them making pins and putty as well as pies, rocking cradles in gold mines as well as cradles at home containing less auriferous lumps of clay, extending their lines of approach to almost all masculine employments, and flinging the shuttle of their genius, or ambition, across the world in a dozen different ways, woofing all humanity with the silver tissue of the feminine presence. The woman determinedly bent on finding immediate employment could, perhaps, very well dispense with the vein of cheap moralizing in which the author frequently indulges, and also with many lines of information not strictly germane to the subject, which she chooses to give; but all this goes to swell the volume of a book, and, inferentially, its value. No one will dispute, however, that the work may not only justly be called a cyclopedia of woman's work, but also a cyclopedia of all work on earth. It is published by Walker, Wise & Co., of Boston, and copies are for sale in the Bible House, Room No. 44.

—If the publication of Ellsworth's *Text Book on Penmanship* is not calculated to make a nation of good writers of us, we do not know what is. He omits nothing and extenuates nothing in the art of penmanship, commencing with its rudiments, and leading the learner, by degrees, up to the very inkstand of perfection. He teaches his pupils not only to form letters, but also how to frame them, how to punctuate, how to spell; how to write the tender missive, and how to mould the curt business letter. In short, Mr. Ellsworth's book may properly be styled the *vade mecum* of all who ever have occasion to put pen into ink. It is published for the author by D. Appleton & Co

—We have not carefully perused the "Michigan State Gazeteer and Business Directory for 1863-4," coming to us from the hands of the compiler and publisher, Charles F. Clark, of Detroit, but we doubt not that it is a book cheerful and entertaining to the general reader, and one which "no gentleman's library should be without." A very brief look through its pages—or rather a glance at its title page—enables us to testify to its usefulness to Wolverines, and all who have dealings with them, inasmuch as it embraces within its scope historical and descriptive sketches of all the cities, towns and villages, throughout the State, together with classified lists of all professions, trades and pursuits; names of all organized companies, State and county officers, and full information regarding the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the State.

—We are getting a little tired of the military books or tracts that are spawned forth of late from the bowels of otherwise unemployed presses. To stick one of these thin pale little books into the soldier's hand furnishes him with about as clear an idea of the art of war as one of the Rev. Mrs. Silas Hornblower's tracts—*The Wash Woman of Finchley Common*, for instance—would of the science of theology. About the science of war on the Northern side there is altogether too much theory and too little practice—less talk and more straightforward work in the field were preferable to the present condition of things. One would have thought there were books enough, in all conscience, on war and everything either directly or remotely appertaining to it, but D. Van Nostrand publishes *Hints to Company Officers*, by Capt. C. C. Andrews; and James Wiley publishes a book on advanced guard, outpost and detachment service duty, by D. H. Mahan, LL. D.

The Negroes Preparing.—In a letter of one of our officers recently exchanged is an account of a significant circumstance, that occurred while on his way South as a prisoner:

"As we were paroled, we had more liberty than the rest of the party. Instead of staying with the rest nights, we would put up at hotels, and report to the provost in the morning and join our party. Two or three times we stayed over a day or two, and went on with the next lot. At one place, which it would be unwise to mention, we found some negroes who asked us if we were Yankees. On assuring them we were, and speaking a few kind words, they asked us to follow them at a distance to a room of theirs. We had not been there long before several joined them, each speaking some word through the key-hole, without which they would get no reply from those within. They asked us innumerable questions about the North, the Administration, and the prospects of the war, which we answered to the best of our knowledge. They told us that they were organized into secret societies throughout the South, and were patiently waiting for an opportunity to render the President's expected Proclamation of Freedom their aid. Several present were men whom their masters trusted in important transactions, and many assured me that their masters could hardly be convinced that they would do aught against the 'institution,' but placed the most implicit confidence in them. They appeared to be well posted in public affairs, and confident that the Confederacy was on its last legs, as they said the people everywhere were grumbling and complaining of hard times, and praying for peace. One compared the Confederacy to a closet door in the room which hung on only one hinge, and that cracked!"

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

A Cold Spell—Fall of Snow—Troops and Gunboats—The Capture of Arkansas Post—Health of the Place, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cairo, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 18, 1863.

Years have passed since Cairo was visited by so cold a spell as that which we have experienced during the week just closed. Following the rain storm which began on Tuesday, there was continuous snow for forty-eight hours, with a gale of wind from the northeast, and on Friday and Saturday the thermometer fell to 12 and 15 degrees. The heavy snow fall delayed movements on the railroad; the mails have been behind time, and affairs generally have been very much at a stand in the naval and military line. Troops in the field must have suffered much from the extreme cold. Here the Illinois troops which have been doing guard duty over the 600 and odd secession prisoners, have had a hard time of it in their scanty and poorly provided barracks. The rebel prisoners, who are very poorly clad, and many almost shoeless, have shared the ill-fortune of the Union soldiers. Yesterday they were happily relieved from duress, and the whole party went on board the steamer *Hannibal* and another steamer, and were sent down the river to be exchanged at Vicksburgh, or some other central point. With them were also sent down some 700 others, who came from Louisville, making a total of about 1,300, who will be released for an equal number of Union soldiers taken at Vicksburgh and other recent fights.

There are few troops just now coming and going at this point, and the only gunboats are those fitting for service below, and now nearly ready. Of these the chief is the *Lafayette*, the best and most formidable war vessel yet constructed in Western waters. On Saturday she came to the dock to receive the remainder of her immense battery, and to-day she again hauls to her anchorage in the stream, preparatory to taking in coal and receiving her crew. It is thought that she will be the flagship of Rear-Admiral Porter.

The news of the capture of Arkansas Post by the Union army under McClernand, with from five to seven thousand prisoners, produced great satisfaction here, and seems to atone in some measure for the disaster at Vicksburgh.

The health of this place, which is notoriously bad at most all seasons of the year, is very bad at present, and to add to the trouble of the situation, the small-pox prevails to an alarming extent among both the citizens of the place and strangers. It was first introduced by the One Hundred and First Illinois Regiment about three months ago, and has steadily spread and prevailed ever since. About two hundred cases exist in the town at the present time. Among the blacks who have congregated here, from various points, the disease makes terrible havoc. They find little proper attention, except medical treatment, which is very good, under the superintendence of Dr. Taggart, the post surgeon, and his assistants, who do all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of this unfortunate class. The deaths among the "contrabands," from all causes, have been from eight to ten per week, in an average number of about four hundred. One week it was twenty, and even as high as twenty-six. In two weeks, not long since, it was fifty-one. There are signs of the disease abating. The cold weather has been favorable. I regret to be obliged to say that these are not all the evils to which these now "free people of African descent" are subjected. There is a great demand for their services in every department of labor, and very little regard is paid to the character of the persons employed by the Government officials here to direct and superintend them. They are driven like cattle, whether able or not, to work, and in many cases are kicked and abused outrageously by their drivers, to whose *care* they have been committed. Besides all this, no regard is paid to the amount of *time* they are worked; and it is frequently the case that they have been worked late at night, and then turned to again early in the morning. As it is certainly not the intention of the Government that the manners and treatment of the plantation should be extended to this useful, this almost indispensable class of laborers, they would do well to correct some of these abuses as soon as possible. They have rations given out to them; but the improper modes in which it is cooked, and the sanitary defects of their quarters—called here, "the nigger corral"—are chargeable with much of the sickness prevailing among them. Another evil is the practice of *separating families*—the worst evil we have charged upon the system of Slavery. The necessities of the service seem to demand, in many cases, that the effective laborers be transferred to distant places, and the practice has been to send away the male adults, and leave the women and children behind. This adds very much to their sufferings, and a more humane system of treatment ought to be adopted.

Just as I am closing my letter, the steamers *Hannibal* and *J. D. Peck*, which left here yesterday with rebel prisoners, have returned, bringing their entire rebel cargoes with them. The two steamers proceeded as far as Columbus, when Col. Hawkins, of the Eleventh Kentucky, who was in charge of the expedition, received orders from Gen. Grant to return and report at Cairo. The particular cause for this sudden change in the programme of exchange is not given. It is supposed, however, that the danger to the boats and their crews from rebel batteries along the river is among the motives which induced the change. Rumor says that many of these persons have been previously released on parole, and Gen. Grant does not like the idea of fighting the same men so often. If this were the case, I do not see why they should have been ordered away at all.

The river is rising very fast, and a large force is now employed in removing salt and other goods which are likely to be submerged or swept away. The stream (of the Ohio) is filled with drifting wood and *debris* which has been floated off from the upper banks by the rise in the river.

The weather is getting mild again, and the streets are already ankle deep in Egyptian mud.

DE SOTO.

The Battle of Hartville, Missouri.

ADDRESS OF GEN. WARREN TO HIS TROOPS.

Headquarters, Houston, Mo., Jan. 15, 1863.

Soldiers: You have fought one of the fiercest battles of the war. You have, with eight hundred men, actually engaged, met and repulsed six thousand of the enemy. Against their five pieces of artillery you had two. They had their choice of position, and planted their guns on a point which I had selected as being impregnable. With three thousand five hundred in full view, you knew the odds against you. Completely surrounded, except on one line of retreat, you fought for six hours, and then only fell back because your artillery ammunition was failing and your single outlet menaced. Not an article of property was captured, and your covering infantry held the field after the enemy had retired.

History, in the larger battles of this great rebellion, may make no full mention of your names, but the truth that a determined column, more than half of whom were never before under fire, stood like veterans without faltering or flinching before volley after volley and charge after charge, will be a glorious memory to those who love you, and an honest pride in your own hearts.

But I must not fail to do justice to the 500 who, knowing that the enemy were still in force below, rushed with me to give them battle again, and when I learned of their flank movement toward Houston, countermarched, *making sixty-four miles through mud and rain in twenty-four hours*, to defend your camp, and all this in perfect order and discipline, without a murmur or complaint.

Nor may I pass without mention the cool and determined courage of the weak force left to defend. When my courier came in to warn of the approach of the enemy, with an order to hold to the last extremity, officers and men, invalids and convalescents, stood ready without panic or alarm to defend to the last.

Soldiers: Your endurance and your valor are beyond praise; your accomplishment worthy of the highest commendation. Beyond the hope of reinforcement, you have held your position; fought the enemy; saved Lebanon and Rolla, with your post, from burning and sack.

I give you my admiration of your heroism, and my thanks and gratitude that my name can be associated with this brigade as the proudest memory of my future life.

FITZ-HENRY WARREN, Brigadier-General.

DELAWARE.

Gov. Cannon on the Slavery Question.

The following are extracts from the able and voluminous message which Gov. Cannon submitted to the Legislature of Delaware immediately after his inauguration:

"To the State of Delaware, a Southern Confederacy, if established, must be a foreign nation. We cannot unite with it, and, in preparing for whatever contingency the future may present of union or separation, it becomes our duty, as well as our interest, to assimilate as rapidly as possible with those with whom, from necessity, if not from choice, we are compelled to associate. The only difference between us and the State of Pennsylvania, with which our relations of trade and intercourse are closest, is the existence of African Slavery, and to it alone is to be ascribed whatever of doubt was created as to the loyalty of our people, and whatever of sympathy really existed among us in favor of rebellion. Originally forming a portion of the same provincial Government, from our failure to imitate her laudable example of emancipation, we have lagged in the march of material improvement; but not even the difference of domestic institutions can thwart the operations of the laws of trade, and Philadelphia is as much the metropolitan city of Delaware as of the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania.

With these facts unalterably established, it must be that Slavery in this State is doomed. We have no material interest to the prosperity of which it contributes. The gradual assimilation constantly going on must work out its extinction. The period may be longer or shorter, but the result is inevitable, despite the struggles of those who would perpetuate it as a social institution or a political machine. The whole population of the State, as shown by the last census, is 112,216. Of this number 90,589 are whites and 21,627 negroes. Of the latter, 19,589 are free and 1,798 slaves, so that there is a total free population of 110,418 and 1,798 slaves. The latter are distributed among the several counties in the following numbers: New-Castle, 254; Kent, 203; Sussex, 1,341; while the aggregate free population of New Castle is 54,513; Kent, 27,601; Sussex, 28,274; being in New-Castle, 1 slave to 175 free; Kent, 1 slave to 131 free, and Sussex, 1 slave to 21 free; and in the aggregate 1 slave to 61 free persons in the State. This calculation is based upon the census enumeration, in which the slaves are counted as for life, whereas, in fact, a large portion are manumitted, to whom, under the laws of this State, the right to freedom, according to the act of manumission, attaches, and who ought, therefore, for the purpose of this discussion, to be considered free—the question now being, whether the State shall be declared free by an emancipation policy, present or prospective, immediate or gradual. There are no means of ascertaining with certainty how many are held as manumitted servants, but I do not think that one-third would be an over estimate, and the above figures should be correspondingly reduced.

By our statute, the children of manumitted slaves, born after the act of manumission, are not slaves for life, but for a limited period only, and, therefore, the aggregate is subject to another abatement. Of the residue, a considerable number are children and decrepit persons, unable to work, and, in an inquiry as to their productive value, are also to be deducted. It appears, then, that a very small proportion of the labor of the State is dependent upon the slave population. The kind of labor they perform is merely agricultural and domestic, and whatever may be the question as to the necessity of slave labor in the Cotton States, no one will pretend that, in this State, there is any species of work that cannot be as well performed by a freeman as a slave—by a white man as a negro. If it can be, the sole question remains, will it be done as well? This is solved by determining whether paid or unpaid labor is best performed—whether wages are any incentive to the laborer—whether a man will work as well without pay as for it—and this, irrespective of whether the laborer be white or black.

What prevents more rapid immigration into this State, and the consequent increase, not only of population, but of general improvement attendant upon it? Nothing but the fact, that in institution—in education—in name, it is a Slave State. There is a shrinking on the part of men, reared under free institutions, from contact with Slavery. They are unwilling to bring up their children under its influence. I do not argue whether this sentiment be right or wrong. I speak of it as a fact, established and admitted, preventing men coming from Free States to settle among us. If it be desirable that they should come, to invest their capital—to bring with them habits of industry and frugality—to enrich the State, not only by their labor and example, but by stimulating additional immigration, insuring diversified employment and creating additional demand for the products of the soil and therefore enhanced prices for the land, it would seem to be desirable to do away with the impediment that hinders this consummation, and if the hindrance be found in the existence of Slavery, to put it in the course of definite extinction.

An objection is made to this policy, that it will turn loose upon society a large class of persons unfitted for the enjoyment of freedom. We have now about 20,000 free negroes in this State. As an element of society they are not desirable, but I submit that their sudden removal from the labor of the State would be highly inconvenient. Their gradual displacement and colonization, effecting a separation of the races and supplying their place with white labor, would be beneficial to both. This 20,000 free negro element is to the slave as 11 to 1, and the emancipated slave population would quietly sink into and be absorbed by the great mass of free negroes, and no man would recognize that another free negro had been added to the State. In fact, now, in all but name, the State is free. However plausible this apprehension in theory, its fallacy is apparent by the test of experience.

I have collated the statistics of the relative increase of the whites and free negroes of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. A careful survey of the table will show that Pennsylvania has increased most rapidly in white, and Maryland in free negro population. The result is attained, despite the fact that the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, through its entire extent, forms the division line between freedom and slavery, and the common belief that New-Jersey is the receptacle for a large proportion of the runaway slaves of Delaware and Maryland. The further gratifying result is shown that the relative increase of the white population is rapidly and steadily augmenting.

The negro is not a migratory being. He will, sometimes, run from bondage. Like other men, he has aspirations for freedom. With no inducement to emigrate, the free negro rarely leaves the place where he was reared. His love of locality is proverbial. Where he was born, he dies. Those who leave their native vicinity, for the most part, congregate in neighboring cities. Philadelphia contains nearly half the free negroes of Pennsylvania. I pass by, as unworthy of notice, the suggestion of the probable establishment of the social and political equality of the races as a consequence of freedom. The negro is, and so long as he is among us, ought to remain, an inferior being, under tutelage, and as the whole matter of his status depends on the will of the white man, those who ascribe the design to elevate him to an equality, do but cast discredit upon their understanding and insult upon the people of the State. He cannot be equal until the majority so decide, and when they shall have arrived at the point at which equality would be tolerated, the emancipation of eighteen hundred slaves, when there are already twenty thousand free negroes, could make it none the more or less probable.

I pass now to the consideration of the rights of the master. Under the usage of this State, confirmed by positive enactments, he has to his slave a right, not absolute, but qualified only, and, therefore, even more than in things by nature the subject of dominion, he holds his right subordinate to the requirements of the public good. That this right is conditional, is sufficiently attested by the statutory provisions regulating the relation. The master is prohibited from dealing with him as an absolute article of merchandise. He cannot alien him beyond the jurisdiction of the State, which, regarding him as a man, extends over him the protection of the law, and by prohibitory enactments, regulating his sale, restricts his value to the limit of the home market, thus studiously preventing the State from being subjected to the policy of slave propagation for exportation and removing the inducement to an indefinite extension of the system. This restriction on alienation—the judical denial of the right of the free negro to hold his fellow in bondage—the criminal responsibility of the slave—all show that under our laws he is regarded as something different from a mere chattel, and that the nature of the right is modified by the attribute of humanity. In the pure sense of the term he is not property. His condition is the legal determination of the status of a person, and in this sense, emancipation is no destruction of a right of property, but the abrogation of a municipal custom, upon the sanction of which alone the right of the master depends. But still there is a right in the nature of a right of property, and, to the extent to which it is recognized by our laws, is as sacred and inviolable as his right to any article absolutely proprietary. He cannot be deprived of it without compensation.

I only offer to each slaveholder for solution the question whether, economically considered, it is not cheaper to hire labor than to support his family of slaves, subject to the risk of sickness, and other casualties and liabilities incident to ownership.

Most of the slave-owners in this State are land-owners also, and if it be true that the abrogation of the institution will increase the material prosperity of the State, I submit to him, whether the value of his land may not be augmented to an extent much greater than the price of his slaves. I will not dwell upon the interest of the master as affected by the fugitive nature of the property. Against destruction by fire, insurance offices provide—against the straying of cattle, good fences are sufficient security, but there is no insurance or safeguard against the loss of a slave determined to assert his right to freedom. There are but two modes by which the extinction of Slavery can be accomplished—by direct emancipation or by the enactment of a law operative on after-born issue, leaving the present property of the master unaffected. The former would, of course, be upon compensation—the latter depriving him of no right, no compensation would be proper. Compensation, if rendered, must probably come from the National Government. There is no likelihood that the State will tender it, though I believe that if she were to pay the home valuation for every slave within her limits, the sum expended would be more than reimbursed by the increased value of the land. Should Congress concur in the recommendation of the Executive, and express a willingness to tender this State fair remuneration, I do not hesitate, as a beneficial measure, to advise its acceptance; but as the measure of my own choice, I would prefer the enactment of a law, prospective in its operation, declaring the freedom of the future issue of slaves."

FROM TRENTON, N. J.

The Peace Resolutions Killed—The "Nigger" Resolutions Strangled—Conservative Triumph in Both Houses—United States District Court—"The Oyster War"—The Case of Lewis, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Trenton, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

As I have predicted, the famous—or rather infamous—Peace resolutions yesterday found their tomb in the bosom of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations. The debate upon the disposition of the resolutions developed a sentiment of hostility to their craven spirit which was most gratifying. Senator Chandler, Democrat, of Morris, made a patriotic and eloquent speech in opposition to them, saying that he had left a sick bed to do his utmost to oppose them. He well said the conservative spirit of the State was too strong to suffer the adoption of such resolutions. He had no desire to interfere with Mr. Holsman's affairs, or to make a "family fuss," but the matter was too grave to be trifled with. Mr. Holsman tried his best to save his resolutions, but the best argument he could make was, that he was bound to represent the views of his constituents of Bergen County—a cowardly shifting of responsibility after his swaggering assumption of all the responsibility at the time of offering them. He manifested his chagrin at discovering so powerful an element of opposition to them in "the party." The movers in this dastardly scheme have evidently reckoned without their host, and they now find their mistake. The resolutions were, as before indicated, referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and the result of the whole thing will doubtless be a report from the Committee upon the "good Lord, good Devil" plan—a set of resolutions which will say much and amount to little, like Gov. Parker's Inaugural. At all events, it is not likely the Legislature will be plagued this session with any more disturbing and incendiary propositions. The whole thing has been a contemptible *fiasco* from beginning to end, and has only been effectual in strangling its projectors.

In the House, yesterday, a vote was taken upon the adoption of the resolution of the Senate to refer all resolutions on National affairs to a Joint Committee, which is regarded as a test question as to the strength of the radical or anti-war faction; the resolution was adopted, notwithstanding a stout opposition from Messrs. Perry and English. Mr. Perry was very anxious to have his resolutions to prevent the influx of "contrabands" into the State excepted, but without success, the vote being 21 in favor of excepting, to 31 against. Peace propositions and "nigger" scare-crows are to share the same fate.

The January term of the United States District Court convened in this City yesterday. Hon. Richard S. Field, the newly appointed Judge, was present, took the oath of office, and took his seat. I would remark here, *en passant*, that so long as a Judge of such distinguished probity as Judge Field presides in this Court, and so long as so loyal and patriotic an Attorney-General as T. F. Frelinghuysen conducts the legal operations of the State, and so prudent and sagacious a United States District Attorney as L. Q. Keasbey is retained by the United States, all the machinations of treason—sympathizers, to injure and disgrace loyal men for doing their duty, in the arrest and incarceration of foul-throated traitors, will miserably fail. Justice, at all events, will be done, and done, too, by the clear light of unswerving fealty to the Government, and that is all that good men want. The Court yesterday had before it a case which opens again the debatable ground between New-York and New-Jersey, as to the right of the Gothamites to dig clams in the sacred soil which underlies the placid waters of Raritan Bay, and which dispute has heretofore culminated in what was called the "Oyster War." The case is as follows: Michael Fay and others stand charged with piracy, the affidavits in the case charging that defendants, on board the steamer *Only Son*, of New-York, boarded and seized a sloop whose crew was engaged in digging clams, set the crew on shore, and carried off the vessel. The defence set up is that the parties seizing the sloop were acting under the orders of the Sheriff of Monmouth County, and that the sloop was engaged in an unlawful infraction of the piscatorial and bivalvular rights of New-Jersey. The defendants were held to bail by the Court in the sum of $1,000 each. The Sheriff of Monmouth gave his opponents a Roland for an Oliver, by causing immediately after the adjournment of the Court, the arrest of four of the "Yorkers," on a charge of violating the Statutes of New-Jersey by unlawful raking of clams in her waters. The cases involve very important questions of jurisdiction between the two States.

Yesterday Charles Lewis, indicted for the murder of James Rowand, a watchmaker, of Princeton, was arraigned in the Mercer County Court, now sitting in this City. This case has created the most intense excitement in the lower part of the State, the murder having been committed upon a respectable and inoffensive man, and under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Mr. Edwin James, of New-York, is retained for the defence, but failed to appear yesterday, being represented by Mr. Thomas Dunphy, his junior partner, who moved that further time be granted the prisoner in which to plead, upon the ground of the absence of his principal counsel. The motion was opposed by the Attorney-General, T. F. Frelinghuysen, and finally denied by the Court. The prisoner then pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Dunphy also moved to "relieve the prisoner from the rigor of his confinement." Saturday next was fixed as the time to hear argument upon the latter motion.

The Department of North Carolina.

FINDINGS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps,
Newbern, Jan. 6, 1863.

General Orders, No. 6.—At a General Militia Court-martial, which convened in the city of Newbern, N. C., pursuant to General Orders No. 82, dated Dec. 27, 1862, from the headquarters Department of North Carolina, and whereof Col. Francis L. Lee Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, is President, was arraigned and tried—

Second Lieut. Charles G. Kendall, Forty-fourth Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Charge I. Violation of the Fifty-second Article of War. Specification—In this: that said Second Lieut. Charles G. Kendall, Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, did quit his post while the regiment was under the fire of the enemy, and that he did not rejoin his company and take his post with them until the cessation of said fire. This at or near midnight, on the night of the 2d day of November, 1862, near Rawle's Mills, on the road leading to Williamston, N. C.

Charge II.—Violation of the Sixth Article of War Specification—In this; that Second Lieut. Charles G. Kendall, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, on the 4th day of November, 1862, when ordered by his commanding officer, Lieut. Jared Coffin, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to return to the position assigned him, in rear of the left flank of the skirmishing line of the first platoon of Company A, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Militia, and to keep himself in said position, did reply in these words, or words to that effect: "By God! I will do what I d——d please with my men. I think I know as much about this business as some others round here." And did, in contempt of his commanding officer, said Lieut. Jared Coffin, neglect to take the position to which he had been ordered by him.

This near Hamilton, North Carolina.

To which charges and specifications, the prisoner pleaded as follows:

To the specification, 1st charge, Not Guilty,
To the 1st charge, Not Guilty.
To the specification, 2d charge, Not Guilty.
To the 2d charge, Not Guilty.

After mature liberation on the evidence adduced, the Court finds the prisoner as follows:

Of the specification to 1st charge, Guilty.
Of the 1st charge, Not Guilty.
Of the specification to 2d charge, Not Guilty.
Of the 2d charge, Not Guilty.

And the Court do therefore sentence him, 2d Lieut. Charles G. Kendall, of the 44th Infantry M. V. M., to be severely reprimanded in General Orders.

In reviewing the proceedings, it would seem, that the accused was found guilty of the Specification to the Charge, but not guilty of the Charge:—at the same time, the Court suggests no modification by which to account for so extraordinary a finding. In the specification, however, there is all the strength of the charge of cowardice—one of the most *disgraceful* known to a soldier. The punishment authorized by the laws of the land for such an offence is death, and yet the Court sentences the prisoner to be reprimanded! In the finding of the Court there is a reprimand that should cling to the memory of a soldier and a gentleman as long as he lives. In it his friends will find everlasting regret, and his heirs will blush at the bare mention of the war, in which their parent took part.

In conclusion, the Commanding General would advise the Court, that the military character and honor of the corps can only be sustained by a proper appreciation and punishment of all offences, considering only the good of the service, irrespective of all personal considerations. Military discipline can only be sustained where all determine to do their duty.

By order, Brig-Gen. NAGLEE, Senior Officer, Commanding Eighteenth Army Corps.

John F. Anderson, Major and A. A. A. Gen.

THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Weather—Camp Rumors—Condition of the Army—A Camp Story.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Va.,
Friday Evening, Jan. 16, 1863.

During the last week the weather has been fickle enough to satisfy even the weatherologist of Brooklyn Heights. First it was clear and cold, followed by a day of cold, drizzling rain; then a bright Summer's day was succeeded by one with warm showers—which, had it continued one day longer, might have deceived the vegetable kingdom and induced the early putting on of Spring dresses. Fortunately the soldiers are pretty well prepared for these sudden changes, and their condition has been comparatively comfortable. But for one like myself, who has been suffering from that unbearable nervous affection commonly known as neuralgia—which every breath of air seems to aggravate—during the last long week, there has been no comfort. Providentially for the TIMES and for its correspondent with the Eleventh Army Corps, there has literally been nothing like news afloat for a week or more. Of course, there are daily rumors that the army is on the point of again marching upon the enemy, and as often as the hope has been indulged in of a forward movement, just so often have we been doomed to sad disappointment. To say that the army is in good condition for active service, is but uttering a truism patent to every one here, whether or not from political or disloyal motives, a few may attempt to dispute the fact and declare the contrary to be the case. In a somewhat extended visit recently throughout the entire Army of the Potomac, I have seen no alarming evidence of demoralization or inefficiency from any cause whatever. Not even the long and continued absence of the Paymasters has yet greatly disheartened the loyal soldiers, as a whole, belonging to this army; and yet there are many, having wives and children, suffering from the neglect of the Government in not paying them their just dues, who have felt that their duty to the country was secondary to that to their families, and consequently have left for home without asking permission from the authorities here or elsewhere. This evil, unless the remedy is applied immediately, will nevertheless become a serious matter—particularly as, thus far in this war, it is believed not a single man who has deserted and gone home, has been punished according to the rules of war; and those who are tempted to take French leave from any cause whatever, do not have much fear for any punishment that may be administered, even if by any accident they should happen to be brought back. I am assured by responsible army Surgeons that, in a sanitary point of view, this army never stood better. There is less sickness than usual, in fact, and there is no prevailing disease that does not yield readily, in most cases, by the use of the usual restoratives. The most common disease here is a kind of intermittent, or, what is more familiarly known as camp fever; but it rarely occurs that a patient dies when he can receive even ordinary camp accommodations. The alarming reports that have been sent abroad at different times, of the prevalence of typhoid fever in camp, I have reason to believe, are greatly exaggerated. A Brigade Surgeon, of high standing among his fellows as a professional man, assures me that he has yet to see the first case of typhoid fever here. There have been many cases of what has been technically called typhoid, but in every instance, so far as the observation of my informant extends, the peculiar characteristics of the disease, which renders it so formidable in camp, have been wanting.

For weeks past, as I have said before, our soldiers have been busily engaged, most of the time making themselves comfortable. While walking about the camp of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, a few evenings ago, I heard the soldiers telling their varied experience since they entered the service. Some of these statements, heightened by the peculiar circumstances in which the men are placed, create a fund of amusement and enliven many a dull hour of camp life. One story I recently heard will bear relating here, though it is impossible to convey to the reader the piquant and ludicrous manner of the relator and principal actor in the scene—Corporal HODGES, of Co. F.

Sometime ago it was the fortune of Corporals LATTEN and HODGES, of Co. F, with others, to be on duty near a house in the vicinity of Hopeville Gap. They were nearly out of provisions, when fortune threw in their way early one morning, a cow, and the lacteal fluid had too many temptations for them to resist the desire to milk the animal. While LATTEN held the cow by the horns, HODGES manipulated the udders. He had filled one tin cup and was rapidly filling another, when a chamber window in the house was raised, and a woman, with a voice pitched at least an octave higher than they had been accustomed to hear, indulged in the following language:

Q.—"What on airth are ye doin *thar!*"

No answer from the men at the cow.

Q.—"Milking my cow, eh? What ails you? what in the world is the matter on ye—are ye *starving!* Ain't ye ashamed of yourselves?"

Receiving no response from the men at the cow, who continued their labors with the *sang froid* that only troopers can assume, madame became considerbly "exasperated," and continued her harangue as follows:

"There is four of you Yankees laying up there on the hill *with their souls in hell. Think of that!*"

This eliciting no response, she continued:

"And *you* may be there too in less than hour! Think of *that!*"

No response—HODGES continuing his milking—

"And I hope you will, and when you are drinking that milk. *Think of that!*"

No response, and the woman continued:

"What are you Yankees all doing here, any way?"

The Corporals having filled their pint cups, HODGES deigned to answer the last question by saying:

"To protect *you* and maintain the honor of the glorious old flag."

The reply brought upon them a tirade of billingsgate that would shame even one of the original dealers in fish, amid which the troopers retreated to their camp.

This story to be fully appreciated, should be heard, as I heard it, at night over a camp fire, and by a man with enough of the comic in him to tell it in detail and in character.

There is still, occasionally, a little feeling of superiority assumed by regulars over volunteers, but it is confined mostly to men appointed from civil life. There was a little display of this feeling a few nights ago at one of our pickets. A regular officer came along and characterized the location of the picket where it was as a piece of blundering stupidity. After relieving himself thoroughly, he inquired for the officer on duty, and was told that he was at another post still further on. He must go and instruct him as to his duties. He attempted to pass, but the Sergeant of the picket, in a very decided manner, asked for his pass; he had none, and the discomfited officer left for his quarters quite crestfallen, because a volunteer non-commissioned officer knew and dared to perform his duty, even in the presence of a regular officer.

The Staff of the New Commanding-General—Capt. Menshausen—Promotions in a New-York Regiment—How Soldiers Respect the Rights of Others—An Anecdote.

AUSTIN CREEK, STAFFORD COUNTY, Va.,
Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

The elevation of Gen. SIGEL to the command of the Grand Reserve Division of the army, has rendered some changes in the organization of the Eleventh Army Corps Staff necessary. Brig.-Gen. STAHL, as senior officer on duty with the Eleventh Corps, assumes command, and in "Special Order, No. 13," the following named officers are announced as constituting his Staff:

Col. Leopold Von Gilsa, Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Staff.
Maj. H. Baldwin, Jr., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. F. Nazer, Acting Assistant Inspector of Cavalry.
Maj. F. Kappner, Chief of Engineers.
Maj. J. Burd Peale, Acting Medical Director.
Capt. O. V. Mensel, Assistant Inspector of Infantry.
Capt. L. Schirner, Chief of Artillery.
Capt. C. Heintz, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. F. Thielkuhl, Acting Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Topographical Bureau.
Capt. F. Desaurer, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. E. Robinson, Jr., Acting Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General.
First Lieut. A. G. Lawrence, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. H. Hulting, Acting Chief Commissary.
Capt. F. C. Winkler, Judge Advocate.
Capt. C. B. Bowe, Postal Director.
Capt. S. Ackley, Chief of Ambulance Corps.

Capt. FRED. MENSHAUSEN, of the Forty-first New-York, (DeKalb,) who has for a long time acted as Assistant Adjutant-General under Gen. STAHL, has been assigned, at his own request, to command a company of sharpshooters in the First Brigade, First Division. He is a capable and industrious officer, and the Commanding General, in the order assigning him to a command, pays him the following merited compliment: "In parting with him, I desire to tender him my sincere thanks for the fidelity with which he has always executed the duties assigned him."

The well-grounded complaints against the late Governor of New-York, for appointing men from civil life to offices in regiments which have seen active service in the field, I am happy to say will not apply to one regiment. Of eighteen appointments recently made in the Ninth New-York Cavalry, all are promotions. Another interesting fact will be observed in the annexed list, to wit: that ten of the eighteen are warrant officers promoted to commissions, and none of the remaining eight are from civil life. Filling all vacancies in a regiment by promoting non-commissioned officers, has been found in all countries to be the only true politic course. The non commissioned officers and privates then have something to stimulate them to discharge their duties faithfully, for they know by so doing, in time promotion will be their reward.

Annexed will be found the names of the persons promoted:

Sergt. Lambert Doolittle, to Second Lieutenant.
First Sergt. Newell Cheney, to First Lieutenant.
Sergt. John B. Dinsmore, to Second Lieutenant.
First Lieut. Chauncey M. Clark, to Captain.
Second Lieut. Will. H. Bache, to First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant.
First Lieut. Edward A. Skinner, to First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.
Sergt. Seth W. Clark, to Second Lieutenant.
First Lieut. Campbell Dickson, to Captain.
Second Lieut. James B. Burrows, to First Lieutenant.
First Sergt. Cyrus Wheelock, to Second Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. W. H. Mason, to First Lieutenant.
Sergt. George B. Stockwell, to Second Lieutenant.
First Sergt. Charles G. Brown, to First Lieutenant.
Sergt. James A. Smith, to Second Lieutenant.
Sergt. Reuben N. Fenton, to Second Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. John T. Rutherford, to First Lieutenant.
Sergt.-Maj. Wm. N. Smith, to Second Lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Wm. Weld, to First Lieutenant.

Most of the above-named officers received their commissions a few days ago. Of course, the occasion was celebrated in due and ancient form.

We are still on the tenter-hook of expectation in regard to a forward movement. It will be a source of satisfaction, and will repay all for the suspense now endured, if for once the army can move without the rebels knowing quite as much about the plan of operations as our commanding Generals.

The reckless disregard soldiers manifest for the rights of others in property is proverbial. Anything they may covet, if opportunity is afforded, is taken without any compunctions of conscience whatever, provided always that the article coveted belongs to some one not a member of his own regiment. A soldier who deliberately steals anything from a companion, has to submit, almost invariably, to the severest penalty that can be administered for theft under military law—that of being drummed out of the service; while, at the same time, stealing from a member of another corps is too often entirely overlooked, and not unfrequently such practices are indirectly encouraged by officers, too, occupying high positions. A case illustrating this fact recently came under my observation. Col. —— had a blanket stolen from his horse one night. The next day the missing article was found upon the back of a private's horse, in the same regiment. The Colonel manifested great indignation thereat, and directed the delinquent to be placed in the guard-house. After this had been done, the culprit desired an interview with his accuser, which having been granted, the following dialogue occurred.

Prisoner (with cool deliberation)—I desire to explain, Sir, about the taking of that blanket.

Colonel (with a frown)—Proceed, Sir.

Prisoner—When I took the blanket, the horse was running about camp, loose.

Colonel (calling groom)—MILLER, MILLER. (Groom enters.)

Colonel (with dignity)—Was that horse loose that night?

Groom—Yes, Sir. (Retires.)

Colonel (firmly) Well, I cannot release you, *I must put a stop to this stealing.*

Prisoner (beseechingly)—But, Colonel, the horse was loose and I had no idea that the blanket belonged to any one in this regiment.

Colonel (severely)—Did not the blanket have upon it the name of Major ——, of this regiment?

Prisoner (earnestly)—No, Sir; no, it did not, Sir.

Colonel (to groom)—MILLER, MILLER. (The groom enters.)

Colonel—Is not the name of Major —— upon that blanket?

Groom—No, Sir; the horse had torn all off except the word "Major" before the blanket was stolen.

Colonel (apologetically, to prisoner)—Well, that alters the case; you can go back to your company.

The Colonel was perfectly honest in his mode of disposing of the case presented to him, and did not realize the ludicrous point there was in the dialogue until after the private had retired, when the other officers present burst out in a fit of laughter.

PAUL.

The Northern Whaling Fleet.

NET RESULT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SEASON.

From the Honolulu Polynesian, Dec. 2, 1862.

By the arrival of the *Martha*, CORNELL, at Lahaina the 29th ult., being the last but one of the Ochotsk fleet to arrive at these Islands this Fall, we are enabled to make up a nearly complete summary of the northern catch this season.

Up to this date, Dec. 2, 34 whaling vessels have arrived at all the ports of these Islands. Of this number, 26 have come direct to Honolulu, six to Lahaina and two to Hilo; but all, with the exception of the last two arrived at Lahaina, (the *Massachusetts* and *Martha*,) have been here since leaving these ports—two of them inside and four outside. Their aggregate catches are, between seasons and season North, 1,555 barrels sperm oil, 28,165 barrels whale oil, and 379,000 pounds bone.

Of this fleet, two were sperm whalers, from a cruise South and West; one was from the Kodiak, and another was a trader in the Arctic, leaving thirty others to show the true catch this season North. Of this fleet of thirty, twelve are from the Arctic and eighteen from the Ochotsk; the aggregate catches (excluding oil taken between seasons) being of the former, 11,440 barrels whale and 164,500 pounds bone, averaging 953⅓ barrels whale and 13,708 pounds bone to each vessel; and of the latter, 16,335 barrels whale and 206,000 pounds bone, averaging 907⅚ barrels whale and 11,444 pounds bone; or a general average of Arctic and Ochotsk of 926 barrels oil and 12,380 pounds bone.

Eight other vessels were North this season—five in the Arctic and three in the Ochotsk. Of the former, two, the *Kohala* and *Zoe*, of this port, will winter there, having sent their catches down here on freight, (classed as imports, and not included in the Northern catch;) the other three, and two from the Ochotsk, have gone to San Francisco. Of their catchs we know nothing authentic.

The vessel to arrive is the *Florence*, Spencer, from Ochotsk, with 1,000 bbls. the last report, and which will swell the Ochotsk average some five bbls more, and the general average some two bbls more.

Two vessels have been condemned here this season, the *Braganza*, now under the Oldenburg flag and fitting for California coast whaling, and the *South Boston*, to be sold to-day. One other, the *Harvest*, Manchester, is sold and put under the Hawaiian flag, for California coast whaling.

In reviewing the past whaling season from published reports of different vessels which have cruised in all parts of the Arctic and Ochotsk, we cannot see, but that although the weather has been less boisterous, the ice less abundant, disasters less common, and whales perhaps more numerous, that this season can show any advantage over that of 1861, when we take into consideration that less than one-half (40 per cent.) of the vessels have whaled there this season, as compared with that year. The summary at the close of the season of 1861, shows forty vessels from the Ochotsk with an average of 678 bbls. oil and 8,350 lbs. bone; thirty-five vessels from the Arctic with 776 bbl. whale and 10,786 lbs. bone, or a general average of 723 bbls. oil and 9,441 lbs. bone. The difference of 200 bbls. oil and 3,000 lbs. bone in favor of the average of the season, seems hardly enough (always supposing a certain number of whales on the ground, and the fewer the ships the greater the spoils) to pit against the difference of the number of vessels in the two seasons engaged in getting it. Moreover, when it is stated that the two luckiest vessels in the Ochotsk, the *Isaac Howland* and the *Planet*, had tenders, which, while it increases the number of vessels engaged, reduces the average of the Ochotsk fleet to 816¾ bbls. oil and 10,300 lbs. bone, and the general average to 868 bbls. oil and 11,588 lbs. bone, the difference becomes more apparent.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, has published a card explaining the circumstances of his recent visit to Fredericksburgh under a flag of truce. He says: "Private business taking me to the Rappahannock, I availed myself of the opportunity to try and see a son on Gen. Longstreet's staff, whom I believed to be in Fredericksburgh, and, accordingly, I accompanied a flag of truce with permits from both parties to cross the river. No preliminary conversation between the pickets took place. When the usual hail, on the exhibition of the flag was answered, I crossed with the boat, learned that my son was not at hand, and sent a message asking him to meet me the next day, not having left the boat or attempted to do so. On the morrow I returned to the river bank on this side, and, without crossing, received, by a flag, a note from the officer commanding the Confederate picket, saying that my son was in Richmond, and regretting, in polite terms, my disappointment. This is the whole story. I had no purpose of seeing Gen. Lee, nor was his name mentioned on the occasion."

—A Paris correspondent says: "Since my arrival, I have met with Mr. Paul Morphy, the famous American chess player, about whose doings and whereabouts such contradictory reports have been circulated in the United States. Mr. Morphy has not been on any rebel General's staff, nor has he taken any part in the war. He left New-Orleans long after the capture of the city by the Federal forces, and went to Havana, taking passage thence to Cadiz, and reached Paris a few days ago. Kolish, the eminent Hungarian player, is also here, and chess amateurs are making efforts to bring about a meeting between the greatest chess genius of the world and another star not unworthy to encounter the master. Morphy, however, assures me that he has renounced chess altogether, and the unhappy state of affairs at home will not permit him to bring to the task of meeting a great player the calmness and coolness which are essential to success. He has also matters of more importance to occupy his mind, and seems to be in feeble health."

—At the Union Society in Cambridge College, England, there was recently a public debate on American affairs, in which a son of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. TREVELYAN spoke against the Union cause and in support of the rebellion. A son of EDWARD EVERETT, who is a student at Cambridge, followed in defense of his country and government, and an English clergyman, who participated in the debate, writes: "After him got up young EVERETT (EDWARD EVERETT's son,) who, by the bye, is considered one of the most distinguished men in Cambridge, the whole house against him, but cool and perfectly collected. He took TREVELYAN's speech to pieces, point by point, used him up bit by bit, till the whole house was slowly turned in his favor, and he had it all his own way. It was a great success, and marks him as one that will surely distinguish himself sooner or later. He will take his degree in January, and will then, I think, come to America. Look out for him."

—The Rochester *Express*, of a recent date, has the following remarkable story: "We have previously noticed the death of Sergeant Charles H. Stevenson, of Henrietta, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, but one strange incident connected with it is worthy of record. On the day of the battle his wife was out in the yard, when suddenly she was made aware of a presence behind her, and turning, felt a warm breath on her cheek, and saw her husband, which, however, almost immediately vanished. As she turned she cried out, 'Oh! Charlie, is that you?' and returned to the house, where she told some friends that she had seen her husband, and that she knew she should never see him alive again. As near as can be ascertained, the event occurred just at the time of day when her husband was killed. Altogether it forms one of the strangest incidents of seeing spirits of which we ever heard."

— Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has come off first best in a contest with the State Legislature. He sent his Message to the State Senate, and that body refused to receive it, although it was transacting miscellaneous business at the time, alleging that it was not in session. Gov. Morton declined to take the Message when it was returned to him, and in supplementary communication turned the tables upon the captious Senators, by telling them that if they were not competent to receive the document they certainly had no right to pass a vote complimenting the Message of Gov. Seymour, of this State, which was submitted to the Legislature under circumstances almost precisely similar to those which existed in the Idiana Legislature at the time his was transmitted.

—A correspondent writes to the Toronto *Globe* from the Suspension Bridge, under date of Jan. 8: "On leaving Windsor a New-York Abolitionist, who I had known for some years, came into the baggage-car to smoke, and gave the Conductor six tickets for New-York, for four 'niggers' and two 'wenches' he had brought from Tennessee. They had just escaped, and, to use his own words, 'I take them from out of charity, and as soon as they work out the $250 they have cost me they can go wherever they like.' He remained in the baggage-car until we had passed Chatham a couple of stations, when, on going back to see his contrabands, they had disappeared. Suffice it to say they all got off at Chatham, at which place on his return he was threatened with a coat of tar and feathers. I'll bet ere this he is the best Democrat in the Union."

—The Buffalo *Courier* says: "Mr. John T Hudson, of this city, has just forwarded, from New-York, to the Young Men's Association, a copy of Lord Kingsborough's great work on the *Antiquities of Mexico*, in nine elegant folio volumes. The work comprises *fac-similes* of ancient Mexican paintings and hieroglyphics, preserved in the principal libraries and museums of Europe, together with the monuments of New-Spain, by M. Dupaix. A fortune was sacrificed by Lord Kingsborough in the illustration and publication of a small number of copies of this work. But few of them have found their way to this country, and the Association may well be proud of so rare an addition to its treasures."

—The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* has been shown a receipt signed by Nathaniel P. Banks in 1836, of money received by him of Sargent M. Davis, of Roxbury, in whose employ he then was as a machinist, at $1 33 per day. That Nathaniel P. Banks is Ex-Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, and now Major-General in the United States Army and in command of the Federal Forces at New-Orleans. He was in the employ of Mr. Davis several years, never receiving over $1 50 per day; but instead of spending his wages as too many of his companions did, he laid it out for books, which were faithfully studied evenings and what other leisure time he could get.

—It is said that there is a woman in North Paris, Maine, who is now living with her third husband. That is not so remarkable, but the joke of it is that her two former husbands are still living, and both of them were too happy to get rid of her to raise any objections to her marrying again. The woman now labors under the following accumulation of names: Diantha Jane Angeline Rawson Washburn Estes Dunham Darmon.

— Gov. Morton, of Indiana, who is particularly obnoxious to traitors for his zeal in behalf of the war, has recently received letters, warning him of a plot to assassinate him. One was in a female handwriting, and purported to be written by the wife of a man engaged in the plot. It contained a correct plan of the Governor's house, and of the room in which he slept, with all approaches to it. The writer said her husband had been led into the matter by wicked men, and she wanted to frustrate the design to save him from its consequences.

—Among the relics sent to the Historical Society in New-Haven, is the sword won in the Revolution by Col. Ozias Bronson, of Winchester, Litchfield County—presented by Mrs. Samuel C. Ford, of Wallingford, a grand-daughter. A "spontoon" carried in Revolutionary times by Sergt. Elisha Hall, of Wallingford—an uncle of Lyman Hall, (who signed the Declaration of Independence, from Georgia,) presented by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Israel Harrison, of Wallingford.

—A good story about Gen. Sigel is in circulation. It is said that a few days ago he procured a steamer load of soft bread for his troops and carried it to Belle Plain, where the officers in charge of the landing would not allow it to be landed. The General immediately marched a force to the wharf, sufficient to overawe the harbor master's guard, and triumphantly took the bread on shore.

—Once in a while we have to go away from home for the news. Thus in the St. Paul *Press* we find the following paragraph, which must be set down as premature, to say the least: "Gen. Tom Thumb and Miss Lavinia Warren were married at Trinity Church, New-York, on the 14th. The audience was very large, and the scene very imposing."

—Prof. Whitney, the State Geologist of California, found among the Sierra Nevadas, about 2,000 feet above the level of the ocean, an almost perfect jaw of the rhinoceros. Huge petrified oyster shells were also found among the mountains of the interior and at a greater elevation.

—A gang of counterfeiters has recently been taking liberties with the name of Mr. Phelps, lessee of the Mount Morris and Avon Railroad, in the western part of this State. They issued a large number of shinplasters purporting to have been authorized by him, but Mr. Phelps learned of the movement, and speedily broke up the gang by securing the arrest of the ringleader.

—One of the Boston papers is trying to get up an excitement over the probabilities that the *Alabama* may treat that city to an exhibition of pyrotechnics some fine evening. It seems that there is among her officers one William H. Noyes, a native of Stonington, Conn., who is a fearless navigator, and is thoroughly acquainted with every foot of water in Boston harbor.

—The Columbus, (O.,) *State Journal* has a rumor that Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, who was reported killed in the battle of Vicksburgh, was not even wounded. It is more than probable that he escaped, as his name does not appear in the more recent and reliable list of casualties. In case he is still alive, the General will undoubtedly be greatly gratified at the high esteem in which he is held by the country at large, for the obituary notices of him have been unanimously eulogistic.

—Mr. H. N. Congar, formerly editor of the Newark *Mercury*, and now Consul at Hong-Kong, China, writes to a friend that the Jerseymen at that place held an election on the 8th of November—the same day on which the people of New-Jersey voted for Governor and Legislature. Mr. Congar acted as Judge of Election, and Rev. S. L. Baldwin as Clerk. They declared the Republican candidate unanimously elected—a result which unfortunately was not ratified at home.

—The richest man in Louisiana is John Burnside. He has a splendid residence at New-Orleans, with a garden as large as Boston Common, and owns several sugar plantations in different parts of the State. Burnside has lost much by the running away of his negroes and the destruction of property, but he has not lost his attachment to the Union. He is an Irishman and began life in New-Orleans in a humble situation.

—An enterprising youth employed in a Philadelphia book bindery took advantage of the recent advance in paper stock to sell for old paper the sheets of a medical work which was nearly ready for binding. Alderman Beitler held him to answer the charge of theft. The property which he carried off was worth at least $50, but he sold it for a few cents.

— Dr. Bennett, of New-Haven, distinguished as one of the parties to a notable divorce suit, which was decided against him in that city two or three years since, is still pursued by vindictive enemies. A few evenings since, a torpedo, containing buckshot and other deadly missiles, was exploded in the doorway of his house, happily without doing any damage.

—William Landon, of the Union Hotel, Sharon Springs, has conveyed a lot of land at that place, including what is called the Magnesia Spring, to Henry J. Bang, Herman Stursburg and Hieronymus N. Whilhelm, of this City. The parties purchasing, it is said, intend erecting a hotel and water cure establishment.

—A girl, who gave her name as Harry Fitzallen, was recently discovered doing duty in a cavalry regiment in Western Virginia. She was taken to Wheeling, and the Provost-Marshal furnished her suitable female apparel,—all but the hoops. She refuses positively to make the exchange until that deficiency is supplied.

—A young lady who was shopping in Cleveland (Ohio) a few days since, had her hand so badly lacerated by a furious Newfoundland dog, who misinterpreted her motives in taking up a piece of goods to examine, that amputation of three of her fingers will be necessary.

—Rev. Dr. SCOTT, President of Washington College, Pa., a few days since in cutting straw, clipped off the ends of three of the fingers of his left hand. The first and third fingers were cut off just in front of the first joint, and the second finger just back of the first joint.

—Miss Rosa France, while performing in the theatre at Toronto, on the evening of Jan. 14, had a very narrow escape from serious injury, by her dress catching fire from the foot-lights. The flames were extinguished by the attendants before she was fatally injured.

—David L. Smith, a mail-carrier between Independence and Pittsburgh, Penn., was robbed on the Washington pike, a few mornings ago, by a couple of desperadoes, who pulled him from his horse and maltreated him severely. They succeeded in getting $62 in money.

—The President and Mrs. Lincoln have presented Ex-Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, with a beautiful and costly gold-headed cane, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his professional services to their family when suffering from sickness several months since.

—It is said that Gov. SEYMOUR, of this State, designs favoring the people of New-Hampshire with his views of the questions which they are to decide in the pending canvas. He is booked for speeches in Manchester, Concord and Nashua, and may make addresses in Portsmouth and Dover.

—Soon after the recent election in Massachusetts it was stated that Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams cast a Republican ticket, remarking, as he did so, "I mean that vote for Charles Sumner. "The Rev. Dr. now takes the trouble to contradict the story, in which, he says, there is not a word of truth.

—On the evening of Jan. 17 Gen. Curtis' Staff officers presented to Mrs. Curtis a magnificent portrait of her husband. Col. Chipman made the presentation speech, and Gen. W. K. strong responded felicitously on behalf of Mrs. Curtis.

—The Providence *Post* boasts of a subscriber, residing in that city, who has bathed in the water near the head of the cove every morning during the last thirteen years—in the Winter cutting a hole through the ice.

—Mr. J. M. V. Busch, of the Roman Catholic Church, and the composer of a Stabat Mater, performed twice in this City, has recently joined the Order of St. Francis.

—In the Jefferson County (Ky.) Circuit Court, on Jan. 19, the case of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, for manslaughter, (in killing Gen. Nelson,) was continued until the next term.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson was staying at the American House, Niagara Falls, when it was burned a few days since. He made his escape through the smoke and flame without serious loss.

—Two attorneys got into a game of fisticuffs in the Superior Court of Chicago some days since, and, after pummeling each other to their mutual satisfaction, were each fined $100 for contempt of court.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Sanford, of New-Haven, celebrated their golden wedding on Jan. 14. It is a little remarkable that a brother of Mr. Sanford celebrated a like anniversary a few months since.

—Isaac Wheeler, a negro charged with having murdered a white man named Wells at Burgettstown, Washington County, Penn., has just been arrested at West Middleton and committed to jail.

— Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm is coming East to enlighten us with lectures upon the extent and atrocity of the Indian massacres, recently perpetrated in Minnesota, her adopted State.

— Mr. Winter Jones, chief officer of the library department of the British Museum, denies positively that Washington's will has been purchased by the trustees of that institution.

—By a lecture on the Coronation of the Emperor Alexander, Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, netted over eighty dollars for the Hartford Charity Association.

—The proper name of TOM THUMB's intended is BUMP. She certainly will better her position decidedly by changing such a cognomen for that of Stratton.

— Harriet A. McLaughlin, of Chicago, asks for a divorce from Henry A, her husband. She is only 14 years old, and has been married but a single month.

—The house of Rev. L. W. Bacon, of Stamford, Conn., was entered on Jan. 11, and robbed of $200 worth of property, including silver ware valued at $30.

—In the Hunterdon County, N. J., Courts, Adam Hoffman has recovered $900 damages from Emanuel Sutton, for the seduction of his daughter.

—James F. Robinson, Quartermaster-General of Kentucky, killed A. B. Barkley, in a personal rencontre in Georgetown, Ky., a few days since.

—Mr. Fred. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary o State, is to be absent from his post, and meanwhile Mr. Webster discharges his duties.

—Mr. Bailey, a Philadelphia artist, has executed a bust of Gen. McClellan, which is said to be very lifelike.

—Some of the compositors employed on the Milwaukee *Sentinel* have quit work because the proprietors allowed girls to learn to set type.

—An office-holder in Buffalo, recently indorsed a paper, which he sent to Washington, as follows: "I fully concer in the abough."

—Hon. John Noell emphatically condemns Gov. Gamble's emancipation scheme, as suggested in his recent Message.

—A paper at Springfield, Ill., nominates Gov. Seymour, of this State, as President Lincoln's successor.

— One Mr. Oliver is reported to have run the blockade and gone to Europe as a rebel Commissioner.

—Rev. Mr. Fulton, late of New-Orleans, who was exiled by Gen. Butler, has accepted a call to the Episcopal Church at Snow Hill, Maryland.

—In consequence of sickness in his family, Gen. McClellan has postponed his visit to the East.

— Col. Richardson, U. S. Senator elect, from Illinois, is detained at home by sickness in his family.

—Hon. Simon Cameron was in Philadelphia, on Jan. 9, expecting to spend several days.

—A brother of the late Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer died recently in Nashville.

—Mason Jones is lecturing in Boston.

The Operations of the McLeod Murphy Engineers—Report of the Major Commanding the Fifteenth New-York, to Gen. Hillhouse.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH REG'T N. Y. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS, CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.,
Dec. 18, 1862.

Adjutant-General Thomas Hillhouse:

GENERAL: In obedience to the note of Dec. 2, 1862, from your headquarters, I beg leave to present the following statement:

As early as February, 1861, more than two months before the President's first call for troops, JOHN McLEOD MURPHY, then a Senator in the New-York State Assembly, foreseeing both that the war was impending and that it would include a wide range of operations, conceived the idea of a Sappers and Miners and Engineer Corps, and entered into correspondence with those whose judgment or official position he esteemed valuable in aiding the organization of the proposed regiment.

Immediately after the first call for troops, Col. MURPHY at once proceeded to enroll into the regiment which he was authorized to raise, mechanics, sailors, and in general men of the ingenious classes of life. To favor his plan, the aid of the Governor of the State, and of officers high in authority at Washington was promised, but traditional regulations so far interfered with their intentions, that the regiment was mustered into the State service on the 9th May, 1861, and the United States service the 17th June proximo, as the *Fifteenth Infantry* New-York Volunteers. As such it occupied various camps of instruction, at Fort Schuyler, Willett's Point, Washington, D. C., and Fairfax County, Va., during the Summer and early Autumn of 1861.

On the — of — '61, it shared in the unresisted march upon Mason's Hill, being posted on the right flank of Gen. FRANKLIN's Division.

About the last of October, 1861, came the long-expected order detaching the regiment to the Engineer service, and transferring it to a camp of instruction in its new duties, near the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C. The regiment remained in this camp, diligently engaged in its special drill, until the 19th March, 1862, when it was ordered to join the marching columns of Gen. McCLELLAN's army, and on the 9th April embarked for the Peninsula.

The first distinguished service of the corps was the preparation of the apparatus which successfully landed Gen. FRANKLIN's Division, under fire, at West Point, and materially contributed to the victory on that occasion. The contrivance used consisted of rafts of pontoon boats, lashed two and two, to form approaches, and canal boats similarly coupled to continue the floating pier into the deeper water. Companies A, B, and E, under command of Col. MURPHY himself, were engaged in this perilous service.

Meantime the remainder of the regiment had constructed the massive permanent bridge over Wormley's Creek; had wrought on the roads and in the trenches, and made large numbers of gabions and facines for the siege. In the march of the Army of the Peninsula, detachments of the regiment preceded its columns, repairing bridges, making roadways and clearing obstructions.

On the Chickahominy the regiment was employed on five of the immense bridge and causeway crossings of that marsh-bordered stream, and during the grand flank movement to the James River, its sturdy arms and untiring energy aided everywhere the progress of the Union forces—not less in the retreat to Hampton.

This regiment accompanied the flanking corps of Gen. HEINTZELMAN, and pioneered for him the crossings of the Chickahominy and the Diascuna.

After the return to Washington the regiment was employed in strengthening the defences of that city until the 16th of November, 1862, when it joined the Army of the Potomac in the field.

After constructing piers for landing stores at Belle Plains, on Potomac Creek, the command was assigned to the task of laying pontoon bridges over the Rappahannock.

On the frosty, moonlit night of the 10th December, 1862, the pontoon train was moved down to the banks of the river, and just at sunrise unloaded at the appointed spot, a mile below Fredericksburgh. The bridge-layers laid their abutment at 7 A. M., watched by the enemy's pickets on the opposite bank, and at 8½ A. M. had, without opposition, laid all but the last bay, when the enemy's skirmishers rapidly advanced to the head of the bridge, and delivered several volleys into the working party, wounding a number of the men. The fire was returned with great spirit and courage by the balance of the regiment, who stood to their arms on the friendly shore; and the Union artillery having opened, the enemy retired, and the remainder of the work was completed without molestation. At 4 P. M. the regiment was ordered to complete two bridges in front of Fredericksburgh, from which the workmen of the Fiftieth New-York Engineers had been four times driven during the day.

The bridges had been projected at landings, covered by stone walls, houses and cellars, from every loophole of which a deadly fire had been poured upon the bridges, defeating all previous attempts to complete them. To overcome this opposition, pontoon boats were manned by oarsmen from the Fifteenth, who ferried parties of infantry across under cover of a tremendous fire of artillery and stimulated by the deafening cheers of the soldiers who lined the banks and crowned the heights. The movement was entirely successful, many prisoners were taken and the annoyance now removed, the bridges were hurried with the utmost enthusiasm to the opposite bank.

To those in whose minds the thrill of a charge, the crash of artillery and the roll of musketry form the idea of war, the details of this scientific service will prove of little interest. But the thoughtful mind will delight to turn from the discord of clashing forces to the calm triumph of skill and industry.

From the age of ARCHIMEDES, whose ambitious lever needed but a fulcrum to move the world, to the present, the result is ever the same—force, impelled by hatred and brute impulse alone, yields to the foeman, who,

"Invulnerable still,
Foils his wild rage with steady skill."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES A. MAGRUDER,
Major Commanding
Fifteenth Regiment N. Y. V. Engineers.

Gen. Gilmore's Position on the Slavery Question.

Gen. Q. A. GILMORE, commander of the Second Division of the Army of Kentucky, has written a letter explaining his position on the contraband question. He says:

"I have never returned a slave to any claimant, loyal or disloyal, and never will. I will not even turn them out of my lines if I know or suspect the owners or their agents are in waiting to seize them. Such a course would be not only a violation of the spirit of the law, but repugnant to my own feelings. But while I am unwilling that any of my troops should become *slave catchers*, I consider it my sworn duty to see that they do not contract the demoralizing habit of indiscriminate appropriation of private property, particularly slave property, in the loyal States and among the loyal people of Kentucky. They are not here for that purpose.

I claim the right, under existing laws and orders, and the usage and custom of war, to exercise entire military control over all non-combatants within my lines, whether clerks, teamsters or servants, regardless of their color or social position. Any compulsory restriction of that right in the field would ruin any army, but especially a Union army in a Slave State, and convert it into an ungovernable and licentious mob. If I have no right to keep contrabands beyond my lines, it is my duty to harbor them; and if bound to receive one, I am equally bound to receive thousands, without regard to sex, until every soldier, restrained only by individual caprice or lust, would have with him a negro man or a negro woman, and this colossal and debauching abuse would find its only practical limit in satiety.

What honor could such an army expect to reap on the field of battle? What punishment would be too severe for the commander who would prostitute it to such ignoble ends?

Aside from considerations of professional utility and propriety, I have no feeling in this matter. It is not my aim to harm the negro, or specially to serve the master, but to serve and save from debasing vices the gallant soldiers intrusted to my care, and prepare them for the honors and dangers of the day of battle. I claim to be a philanthropist, and shall rejoice to see every slave free in a legal and constitutional way, at the proper time and in the proper manner. But it is not my duty in Kentucky to free them, and would not be if I held supreme command here, and I do not intend to become their custodian, to the demoralization of my command. When ordered to do so I will discharge the duty to the best of my ability. Until then I shall exercise at my discretion, under restrictions from superior authority, the right to send them away whenever they become a serious impediment to the discipline and efficiency of my command.

Nothing short of this would satisfy my convictions of the duty I owe my country, or free me from the charge of incompetency and neglect."

The Fight at Springfield, Mo.

HOW THE REBELS WERE WHIPPED.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by the Post Chaplain at Springfield, Mo.:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863.

I know that you will be very anxious to hear whether I have been hurt in the late battle, and, as a messenger leaves to-night for St. Louis, I send this hasty line.

I was in all the fight, which lasted from 2 P.M. until dark, armed with a sword and pistol—the bullets hissing by my head like fiery serpents, but never received so much as a shot through my clothes. We whipped them soundly, greatly to the disappointment of the Secesh in town, who clapped their hands for joy at the sound of the enemy's cannon. They opened on the town with shot and shell, without any notice to the women and children to leave. Many houses are pierced with balls. A shell exploded in one room, where there were four women and two children.

I have received honorable mention in the reports to Gen. CURTIS. One gentleman, meeting me as I was riding to the field on a white horse, girded for the fight, said, "You belong to the church *militant*, do you?" "Yes, Sir," said I, "and, I hope, to the church *triumphant*." Another shook my hand and said, "A *soldier* of the cross, in every sense." I am called the "Fighting Parson." But enough of this.

I slept (or, rather, tried to sleep, without success) that night, in a wagon-box, with no cover but a blanket. I went out on one or two dangerous scouts in the night, and was fired at, but not hurt.

We had a most magnificent funeral to-day. The dead in battle were buried together. The whole military force here turned out to do them honor, and the ceremonial will never be forgotten.

The Surrender of Galveston.

FIGHT OF THE FORTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

The following are extracts from a private letter written by Adjt. CHARLES A. DAVIS, of the Massachusetts Forty-second, who escaped from Galveston before the corps surrendered, having been sent with a message from Col. BURRILL to the commander of one of the gunboats. The letter gives an interesting account of the part taken by the detachments of the Forty-second in the fight at Galveston. Adjt. DAVIS, it will be seen, states that probably not more than twenty of the regiment were wounded, and mentions none as having been killed. We may reasonably infer that there was little or no loss of life.

"On the night of the 30th it was reported that we were to be attacked that night; we kept an extra guard of one company on all night, and the only occurrence was the firing on a party of six cavalry by our pickets; the next night it seemed to be quiet enough till about 9½, when another party of cavalry were chased by a party of our men under Capt. PROCTOR, but without success. Soon after, the report came in that the enemy intended to burn the town that night; a scouting party under Capt. SAVAGE was sent out, but discovered nothing except quite a number who seemed to be moving their things out of town, and who seemed to be frightened at the rumors such as we had heard; still it seemed to be the impression that it was the old game of rumors; the guard was, however, cautioned to be very vigilant; I did not like the appearance of things, however, and did not lay down until 1½ on the morning of the 1st. About 3 o'clock the chaplain went out and immediately came and reported the gunboat *Harriet Lane* making signals, and the *Clifton* immediately steamed down the harbor; I then discovered signals making at Virginia Point and answered in the town; I reported to the Colonel and he ordered the companies to be roused up at once; this had hardly been done, when in came our pickets, reporting the enemy with artillery near. Capt. SHERIVE, with a small force, was sent out to reconnoitre; he immediately returned and reported artillery directly in front of us, ranging down the wharf upon us. Upon the first report we signalized the gunboats that the 'enemy was near,' and when Capt. SHERIVE came in, that the 'enemy was upon us.' The last signal had hardly been fired when the enemy opened on us with his artillery: this was at 3 A. M.; the gunboats immediately answered, although, of course, they labored under the disadvantage of not being able to tell where the enemy were except by the flash. Some days previous we had ripped up part of the bridge connecting us with the shore and built a barricade, and the day previous we had built a new and stronger one, and nearer to us. Upon the first fire we all laid ourselves flat behind the inner barricade, keeping a sharp watch on the bridge in order to be sure they did not come upon us in that way.

About 4½ o'clock the enemy commenced with his musketry, and soon after they undertook to come down the bridge under cover of their artillery. Then it was our boys pitched into them and drove them back; they did not attempt the job again. Soon after a 12-pounder was planted against us on the opposite wharf. Just one shot was fired from it, and then they could neither reload nor get it away, for our muskets dropped every man who came near. From 3 o'clock till daylight the fight raged incessantly both with artillery and infantry. At daylight it was discovered that four rebel gunboats and a ram were coming down on us. The *Harriet Lane* attacked them, and run into and sunk the ram, but got aground, and then commenced a terrific slaughter. The rebel boats had 3,000 infantry on board, (they were these large river steamboats,) and when the colors of the *Lane* came down, out of 130 souls on board, only one sailing-master and twelve men were left who were not killed.

While this was going on it became evident that we should lose the day, so Capt. SHERIVE and myself were ordered to go aboard one of the gunboats and demand that they should steam up to the wharf and take us off; we launched the only boat we had, but she filled instantly—so quick I hardly had time to get out. We then tried to hail them, but we were not understood; all this time the rifle balls were whizzing about our heads in rather an unpleasant manner. Soon after the *Lane* was taken, a flag of truce was hoisted by the enemy, and on the gunboats, and the firing ceased; this was about 8 o'clock. We did not know what it meant, but hoisted the white flag also. A boat came along with some refugees, who were going aboard the gunboats for protection. The Colonel directed me to get into the boat and consult with the Fleet Captain as to the meaning of the flag of truce, and also to demand that the gunboats come up and take us off. I got aboard the *Owasco*, and found that the commander in the harbor had gone below to consult the Fleet Commander, who was outside the bar, off Bolivar Point, and aground. Of course I had to wait his return, and while so doing I looked out on shore and saw our men just marching off as prisoners of war. I immediately consulted with the naval officers, and they informed me that nothing more could be done, and that they were going to sea at once. So, finding that I could be of no possible use to anybody on shore, and under the advice of the Captains of the gunboats, I remained on board, and was afterward put on board the *Saxon*, where the Quartermaster and Engineer were. (The *Saxon* had been at anchor below since I wrote you last.) I hated to leave the boys just at the last end of the game, but I should only have made one more officer for the rebels to glory over, without doing myself or anybody else any good; I trust it's all for the best. I had orders afterward to report to Gen. BANKS and Admiral FARRAGUT, and this finds me going up the Mississippi again for New-Orleans.

As far as I know, I think not more than twenty of our men were wounded. None of the officers are hurt. Of the wounded, I only know the names of two, one SHAUGHNESSY, right leg shattered below the knee, and JOSSELYN, (some relation of ALONZO JOSSELYN,) wounded in the head, I think only slightly; both of these are in Company D. I saw one of Company G's men with his right hand shattered, and another with his arm badly wounded. I wonder that we were not all completely cut up.

The enemy have made a rich haul out of us, taking, beside the guns of the *Harriet Lane*, three months' medical stores, with two cases of instruments in charge of the Surgeon, some thirty days' rations, intrenching and engineering tools for five hundred men, all the Quartermaster's stores and documents, and all mine. They have got every particle of my personal property—all I have left is just what I have on my back; they have got my trunk and all its contents. Col. BURRILL, Dr. CUMMINGS, Chaplain SANGER, of the field and staff, are taken. In fact, I am the only one who escaped out of the whole party."

Major-Gen. BANKS, to whom Adjutant DAVIS reported, fully approved of his acts.

The British Consul at Charleston.

Mr. BUNCH, the British Consul at Charleston, has been complained of by our Government, and with good reason, as the following letters show:

CHARLESTON, S.C., Dec 29, 1862.

SIR: We beg to inclose to you herewith an invoice of one hundred and two bales of cotton, purchased by us per account and risk of C. T. BRADBURY, Esq., of Dukenfield, near Manchester, in England, verified by affidavit sworn to before the British Vice-Consul at this port. And we take leave to request you that this evidence of his ownership of this property may be registered in your Consulate as a means whereby he may hereafter be enabled to protect himself from loss in the event of his cotton being destroyed by either party in the present contest. We are, Sir, your obedient servants, GEORGE A. HOPLEY & CO.

To ROBERT BUNCH, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, &c., Charleston, S. C.

A true copy. GEORGE A. HOPLEY & CO.

SOUTH CAROLINA, PORT OF CHARLESTON.

MORRIS SELIGMAN, of Charleston, maketh oath and sayeth that he is a member of the concern of GEORGE A. HOPLEY & Co., of Charleston aforesaid, commission merchants, and that, in the usual course of their business, they have lately executed an order received by them from C. T. BRADBURY, Esq., at Dukenfield, near Manchester, in England, for the purchase of cotton. That the said C. T. BRADBURY is a British subject, residing within the dominions of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and, in pursuance of his instructions, the said concern of GEORGE A. HOPLEY & Co. have purchased one hundred and two bales of cotton, the particulars of which, with the cost thereof and charges thereon, and the place of storage of the same, are fully and particularly specified in the invoice hereof hereto attached, and that the same have been paid for from the proceeds of the negotiation of bills of exchange drawn upon the said C. T. BRADBURY.

And this deponent further saith that the said cotton is *bona fide*, entirely and exclusively, the property of C. T. BRADBURY, and that neither this deponent nor the said concern, of which he is a member, nor any other member thereof, hath or have any control whatever therein. MORRIS SELIGMAN.

Sworn to before me, at the Consulate at Charleston, this 29th day of December, 1862. A. D.
H. PINCKNEY WALKER,
British Vice-Consul.

[A true copy.]
GEORGE A. HOPLEY & Co.

SEIZURE OF THE GRAMPUS BY GUERRILLAS.—The steamer *Grampus No. 2* was burned just above Memphis, on Sunday night, Jan. 11, by rebels. She had on board 3,500 bushels of coal, and had two barges loaded with coal in tow. The barges, as it appears, were cut loose and saved, but the coal on board the steamer was destroyed, with the steamer. She was at a small island just above the mouth of Wolf River and thirty yards from the Tennessee shore. Thirteen rebels, most of whom, it is believed, live near Memphis, boarded her, and seized the watchman, officers, and crew so dextrously that not the least alarm was given to gunboats that were in hailing distance. They compelled the engineers to get up steam and take her five miles up the river, to Mound City Landing, where they stripped her of everything they wanted. The plunder was hauled away in wagons to a camp a short distance back. They then burned her. Rebels boast that they have four guns coming, and that, with them, they intend to hold possession of the river at that point. The crew of the *Grampus* were paroled.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 25, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Burnside was again in Washington, yesterday, and had interviews with the President, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck. A telegram from the Army of the Potomac says there is nothing of interest to communicate.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the Government is confident of soon hearing good news from Vicksburgh.

In regard to Gen. Grant's army and its movements, a correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Memphis, writes as follows: "Col. Murphy surrendered Holly Springs; that caused Gen. Grant's army to fall back to Holly Springs. Gen. Sherman attacked, prematurely, at Vicksburgh, and was beaten; that caused the army to continue its retrograde movement, and necessitated that the plan of attack upon Vicksburgh should be changed, and Gen. Grant will go in person to Vicksburgh, taking with him the whole of his army, except a sufficient force which will be left to guard the railroad from here to Corinth, and one division, the Eighth, Gen. Ross's, which has gone to reinforce Corinth."

That portion of Admiral Porter's fleet which proceeded up the White River, in Arkansas, after the repulse at Vicksburgh, has given a good account of itself. The Navy Department has been notified of the capture of St. Charles, a post village in Arkansas County, Duval's Bluff, in Prairie County, and Des Arc, also in Prairie County, on the White River, about fifty miles northeast of Little Rock, the Capital. At Duval's Bluff were captured two eight-inch guns, with carriages, ammunition, &c., two hundred field rifles, and three platform-cars; and at Des Arc thirty-nine prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition. Our light-draft gunboats, at last accounts, had proceeded over three hundred miles above the mouth of the river.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from Dr. W. S. G. Morton was presented, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the Army and Navy. A bill relating to jurors in the Courts of the United States was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill to establish the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia was referred to the Committee on District Affairs. The resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island until Congress so directs, was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported from the Finance Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury was asked to communicate to the Senate any information he may have received from the Commissioners appointed for the District of South Carolina, under the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary States. The bill providing for increased clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office was passed, after some amendment. A bill to establish the guage on the Pacific Railroad and its branches was referred to the Select Committee. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

The House was not in session

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly Chamber was again disgraced yesterday by unparliamentary and revolutionary proceedings on the part of the Democrats, led by Mr. Fields, of New-York, Mr. Murphy, of Erie, and others prominent in the party, and assisted by their coadjutors in the lobby and in the galleries. The proceedings opened with a personal explanation from Mr. Fields, in answer to some just strictures in a New-York paper. The ninety-first ballot for Speaker was then taken, in which Mr. Tremain had 60 votes, Mr. Callicott 60, and Mr. Dever 1—one member being absent. When the ninety-second ballot was commenced, the member before absent had returned, and cast his vote for Mr. Callicot, thus insuring that gentleman's election should the ballot be consummated. A scene of the greatest excitement ensued, and the old game of filibustering to prevent any further proceedings, was immediately commenced. At one point in the proceedings, the Clerk having left his position for a few minutes, the Democrats attempted to usurp the Speaker's chair for one of their number, but this was carrying the matter too far for the patience of the Republican and Union members, and their opposition came near leading to bloodshed. Finally the Clerk reappeared, and took his place, when the excitement gradually subsided, but not, it appears, before it was understood that an adequate police force had been called, and were at hand to enforce order. It was finally agreed to adjourn until Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time the vote is to be proceeded with without further opposition. There appears to be little doubt now that Mr. Callicott will be elected.

The Senate was not in session.

GENERAL NEWS.

We receive, by way of Havana, some additional news from Mexico, though nothing later from the Capital—our former advices reaching to the 20th ult. Advices from Vera Cruz and other points, however, are to the 1st inst. Nothing of importance has occurred, the French awaiting reinforcements before advancing upon Puebla, toward which place they have progressed no further than Palmas. The expected reinforcements consist of two divisions of the Imperial Guard, and the entire effective force for attacking Puebla was expected to be only about 15,000 men. On the Mexican side the disposable force was much larger—25,000 regulars and 10,000 volunteers being in Puebla alone, while at other points were supposed to be in the neighborhood of 50,000 men. At Puebla ten forts have been constructed, mounting nearly 200 cannon, and the fortifications of the capital are on an equally extensive scale. A rumor prevailed in Havana at the date of our latest advices, that the French had advanced against Puebla, and had suffered another repulse. There is a possibility that the rumor is true.

We receive from another correspondent in Havana further important news relating to the French in Mexico. Their communications between Vera Cruz and Orizaba are said to be entirely cut off, and can only be restored by posting strong guards all along the coast. The guerrillas are in strong force, and worry the French unceasingly. The report of the repulse at Puebla is reiterated, with the addition that the French vanguard, four thousand strong, was completely surprised by eight hundred Mexican cavalry, and about two thousand of them killed and wounded. Several French officers have been captured by the lasso and dragged off, and every straggling soldier is served in the same manner.

The Havana news by the *Sheldrake*—which brought the Mexican news noted above—is of little interest.

Yesterday morning, the train on the Newark and Hoboken Railroad, which leaves Newark at 6 o'clock, was precipitated into the Hackensack River, at the draw in the bridge, which had been left open. The train was composed of the engine and two cars. The engine and smoking-car ran into the river, the remaining car being left hanging over the edge of the draw. There were four persons on the engine, viz.: Jacob Woodruff, engineer; Manning Gallagher, fireman; R. Riorden, do., and a Mr. Samuel Harris—the two former were drowned, and the others escaped by springing from the engine into the water. They were severely bruised. In the smoking-car were Mr. Havens, the conductor, a young man named Vincent, and another person whose name we could not learn. This car sunk partially, and floated first down the river to the turnpike bridge, and then back to the other bridge, where it was made fast. The conductor contrived to escape to the roof, whence he was rescued by a boat. The other persons in the car are supposed to be drowned. But nine passengers in all were on the train. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the failure of the engineer to see the signal of "draw open" in time, owing to the fog, and darkness of the early morning.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City* was launched yesterday from the ship yard of Mr. William H. Webb, foot of Twelfth-street, East River. Immediately after the launch the vessel was towed to the Novelty Iron Works in order to have her engines put in.

Breadstuffs were quite active, at advanced prices, on Saturday. Cotton was in more demand, as were also the principal kinds of Provisions. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. Wool was more active and dearer. Linseed Oil was selling freely. Freights were quiet, with 557 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Armies in the Southwest.

Our three great armies in the Southwest—that of Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, that of Grant at Memphis, and that of McClernand, on the wing—will soon, we have reason to believe, be again in motion and action. Gen. Rosecrans has had a great deal of work to do during the three weeks that have elapsed since he defeated the army of Gen. Bragg. He had communications to open and keep open, supplies to bring forward, and heavy preparations of various kinds to make, before he could again assume the offensive. Nearly all this work is now done. And we have the good news also in a definite shape that he *has* really received very large reinforcements. In the meantime the enemy is about the same distance away from him that they were when Rosecrans moved against them from Nashville: they are at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and it is supposed that their next place of battle will be on Duck River. We have had no confirmed of Longstreet's having reinforced them with eleven rebel brigades; but if he has, we suspect they will find that Rosecrans, too, has at least eleven brigades more than he had when he drove them from their works at Murfreesboro. The threatening demonstrations which they made in the direction of the Tennessee River ten or twelve days ago, seem to have been nothing but guerrilla raids, and were not preliminary to any offensive movement, as some feared. Nothing, however, could suit Rosecrans better than that they should assume the offensive. He could keep them out of Nashville with one quarter of his army, while with the remainder he would push on to Chattanooga, which is the real strategic centre of the whole country for hundreds of miles around, and which, if once in our possession, would put the entire game in all this part of the Southwest in our hands. Rosecrans, however, can now anticipate no such good luck as this. He is quietly and cautiously preparing to move out from Murfreesboro; and he will probably do so as unexpectedly to the public as he left Nashville. Rosecrans, as one of our correspondents remarked yesterday, is sending out no rumors of a grand advance, and giving the enemy no clue to his plans. But the rebels are none the less fearful of his appearance, and are probably trying to give the impression that they have received immense reinforcements, that they may thus delay as long as possible the evil day.

From the armies of Grant and McClernand we shall probably soon hear of a third and joint attack upon Vicksburgh. Our special dispatches from Washington this morning state that the Government is in expectation of soon receiving good news from Vicksburgh. The first expedition against that place failed for want of a land army, and the second failed because the work was in the hands of an inefficient General, who could not wait until the proper combinations were executed. But the third effort is to be on a scale of vastness which will completely dwindle all previous attempts. If the contemplated plan is carried out, there will be three great land forces and a prodigious naval force engaged in the work. Admiral Farragut has probably by this time commenced operations against Port Hudson; and if he has proved successful, he will push up the river, when, in conjunction with the cooperating armies of Grant and McClernand, a tremendous effort will be made to reduce the contumacious rebel stronghold. We do not look for anything but success, as we believe the last effort would have been successful had it been of a like nature, and managed by skillful hands.

The Army of the Potomac has seemed for some days to be on the very eve of battle, but it would not surprise us if our first two great victories came from the Armies of the Southwest.

The Lasso.—Our advices from Mexico this morning by way of Havana, state that the Mexican guerrillas were using the *lasso* to catch the officers of the French invading army. A lot of their cavalry thus surprised the enemy's vanguard of four thousand, killed as many of them as possible, and flung the long rope over the officers heads and dragged them off behind their horses. This is a new style of warfare to the French, and it is no wonder that it has at first proved successful. The Mexicans occasionally tried the same trick on the stragglers of our army when in Mexico, but they met with very poor luck.

Discipline of the Army.

One of our correspondents with the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, gave us, in a letter which we published on Friday last, some facts in reference to the more stringent discipline which has recently been put in force in that Grand Division, and cited some instances of severe punishment inflicted upon soldiers for misbehavior before the enemy, for absenteeism, for skulking and other military offences. Another correspondent, in a letter which we published yesterday, writing from the Grand Reserve Division of Gen. Sigel, stated that during the last few weeks Courts-martial had been held in that command, and also cited some instances of the severe but just sentences which had been passed upon officers for various derelictions of duty. Among them was that of a Lieutenant-Colonel cashiered for drunkenness, and a Captain cashiered "for cowardice and misbehavior before the enemy." The Commanding General, in confirming the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court in the last-mentioned case, remarked: "The punishment is not too severe; the proper punishment for such conduct is *death*." In the other Grand Divisions of the Army of the Potomac we hear of similar proceedings. And we are inclined to think, from various indications, that the days of trifling and leniency with military offenders is past.

We need this increased firmness, and we need that its operation be extended,—straggling and desertion have not been infrequent in our army. We have dealt with it gently and have suffered from it accordingly. It is said that the President once remarked that the *women* of the North "would not stand it" if volunteers were shot for desertion. If that is so, dearly have the women of the North paid, and dearly will they pay, for their mistaken sympathy. These crimes have lost us victories; they have delayed the success of our cause; they have sent many a brave man to his death, and, unless checked by the use of measures stern enough to put a stop to them, they will bring us further defeat and disaster. The English writer, who pretended to have seen the battle of Fredericksburgh with his own eyes, and who described it on the part of our troops as "a carnival of cowardice," was a first-class liar undoubtedly. But Burnside's sharp punishments of some soldiers who did display poltroonery there will render the repetition of the falsehood, when the next battle comes, more difficult. Our leaders must stop desertion. They must be willing not only to slay rebels, but also to execute justice upon men whose sentiments may be loyal, but whose actions aid rebellion. The cause at stake is worth more than any man's life.

So, too, must our Generals learn this lesson as well as our soldiers. They must know that the General who lets personal feeling interfere with his devotion of all his powers to the success of the cause, who becomes loyal to a man instead of being loyal to his country and to the cause of the rights of all men, is embarked upon a voyage whose only harbor is overthrow and disgrace. They must feel that that overthrow is sure, and that disgrace lasting.

More firmness and decision too, is needed with reference to *spies*. We have seen within a day or two the notice of the arrest of spies in or near Washington, and read the announcement that they would meet the punishment which the laws of war affix to their crimes; nevertheless such has been the mistaken mildness of our action with this class of criminals, that we wait to see the announcement that they have actually been punished before we fully credit it. It is a most mistaken gentleness which spares a spy. Many a hearth among us is now desolate, that would have remained bright but for the kindheartedness which refuses to take a man's life merely because he gave information to the rebels. Impunity to spies places the party which gives it at a terrible disadvantage. Let us have no more of it.

We hail the prospect of improvement in these directions as a sign of hope, and if that hope be not disappointed by the history of the swift-coming future, we shall have a better army, and better success shall crown its efforts.

We have erred on the side of too much leniency all along in this war. We have not shown enough of that old Roman firmness, which could slay the country's enemy, even though all the feelings of a father's breast called on the hand to stay. Would it have been believed that in a war where one side should suffer as we have from treachery, from plans betrayed, from spies on every hand, the punishment of spies could yet have been almost unheard of? Would it be believed that a war could be carried on so long amidst the most dreadful menaces, and with every infamous epithet used officially upon one side for the purpose of exciting to still greater ferocity its myrmidons, already ferocious from years of an organized social barbarism, while from the other should come no threat but of legal punishment, no harder name than that of rebels, no word which would be unworthy of a judge passing sentence upon a criminal, no hope expressed but for the overthrow of disorder and treason, and the return of that constituted law-abiding peace which blessed our land in years gone by?

So far as this comparison of the language used on either side goes, we would not for the world have it less favorable to us in the future. We still hope to have from our statesmen and our Generals only words of dignity, only appeals to lofty motives, only a language worthy of the great cause and the great principles which they sustain. We should think our cause disgraced and weakened were our President to fall to vituperation and call the rebels "hyenas," and the like. But in the matter of action, we might well have an improvement in more firmness and decision.

Greece and the Great Powers.

A recent Paris telegram announces that a conference of the representatives of the Great Powers is to be shortly held in London, in order to determine the conditions on which the Ionian Islands shall be ceded to Greece. These islands, then, are not to be a free gift from England. Their cession is to be made dependent on the assent of the Greeks to certain terms, not yet formally promulgated. A *quid pro quo* is to be exacted for their surrender; and what the general nature of that *quid* will be, may be gathered from another telegram transmitted by the British Government, at an earlier date, to its Minister at Athens. This brief note intimates to the Hellenes the terms on which England is ready to hand over the Septinsular Republic to their little State. If the people adhere to a monarchical form of government, and choose a sovereign acceptable to England, England will be prepared to reward their docility by surrendering to them those coveted islands. But should the Greeks presume to abjure monarchy, or to elect a King who shall not find favor in British eyes, they must not expect any such surrender. These conditions are not creditable to England. They indicate a disposition to take an ungenerous advantage of the weakness and difficulties of Greece. They betray a desire to exact an exorbitant price for that which England should freely surrender. The Greeks have already given manifest proof of their predilection for monarchy—of their partiality for the reigning house in England. But, since they cannot induce Prince Alfred to reign over them, are they to forfeit all claim to British favor should they prefer a native ruler to another German, or a constitutional Republic to an alien despotism? Let England palter with her promise—let her withhold the Ionian Isles from "living Greece" if she pleases; but let her not persist in tempting the Greeks to barter their rights as freemen for the acquisition in question. The country which first gave consistency to European civilization is surely not less worthy of having her privileges respected than her younger sister, Italy.

Beside, the imposition of at least one of the conditions would be futile. The mere existence of a necessity for holding a conference of the representatives of the Great Powers, touching the cession of these Ionian Islands, demonstrates that England is not sole arbitress in this matter. France and Russia will have to be conciliated, as well as England; and, although the three Powers may agree on all the conditions of surrender, save one, still there is one, at all events, about which they are certain to differ—that relating to the personality of the new sovereign. The Czar and Napoleon will most assuredly not be content to see an instrument of England placed in the vacant throne. They will entertain as insuperable objections to the election of any such candidate, as they did to that of Prince Alfred himself; and were the Greeks, for the purpose of keeping England in good humor, to cast their votes for Don Ferdinand, or any other of her *protégés*, they would not bring themselves a single step nearer to the possession of said islands, as the very course which would be acceptable to the latter Power would be sure to alienate the two former, who would punish the Greeks for their subserviency to British influence, by forbidding the cession in any shape. Under these circumstances, is England doing the handsome thing in urging the Greeks to act in a manner that would arouse the hostility of France and Russia? If the right of free election is to be denied to the Greeks, and their choice of a sovereign agreeable to the protecting Powers, is to be a fundamental condition of the septinsular cession, would it not be fair for those Powers, before calling on the Greeks to select a ruler, to make an effort to come to some understanding with each other as to the individuality of the candidate? When the Great Powers shall have accomplished this feat, they can with the more propriety require the Greeks to ratify their choice; but should the said Powers fail to agree about a candidate, the very least they can do will be to allow the Greeks, like the Italians, to choose their own King, and decide their own destinies, transferring to them the Ionian Isles, in consideration of the new Government, respecting existing treaties, and abstaining from creating trouble in the dominions of the Sultan. This would be a course more equitable toward Greece and more worthy of the Great Powers than that which they seem at present disposed to pursue.

The Soldiers' Pay and the Mail Robbers.—We have received a number of letters from soldiers, complaining of the robbery of the money which they have sent to their families through the mails. One poor fellow states that he thus lost forty-two dollars at one time, twelve dollars another time, and fifty-six dollars at his third effort to transmit money through the post-office. The Army of the Potomac is now being paid off, and large sums are being sent home by the soldiers, and it is feared that the mail robbers are on the alert to make as rich a harvest as possible. In some regiments all that the men thus contribute to their families has been got together, and the Chaplain of the regiment or other person has been deputed to take it home and see that it was safely delivered to those for whom it was intended. But in many individual cases this plan is impracticable, and the mails will continue to be used to a great extent.

We hope the Postmaster-General, and all the local postmasters, will look into this matter. It is hard enough for our soldiers to have to wait so long to get the pittance due them, but harder still that after they do get it, it should be stolen. In the meantime it would be better for those in the army who desire to transmit money, and cannot do it by chaplain or other trusty deputy, to send it by some one of the Express Companies. They have then responsible parties to deal with.

New-York and Washington Railway.

A bill will soon be presented to Congress to constitute certain street railways, already built in Philadelphia, a military and post route, in order to enable the New-York and Washington trains to pass through the unaccommodating right-angled village without transhipping passengers or breaking bulk. This result was effected last Summer by ferrying the trains bodily across the Delaware; but the boat employed for that purpose is quite inadequate for Winter navigation. Indeed, transhipments by city cars occupies less time. A bill contemplating the same objects was defeated by the last Congress, on the ground that the existing monopoly would have too much power, and might, in virtue of the authority thus given, bridge the Delaware below Philadelphia and the Hudson at New-York. An equally satisfactory objection would have been that the convenience of travelers would be too greatly enhanced. What excuse Congress will next interpose, we cannot divine. In fact, the proposed law, instead of giving a valuable monopoly to the existing Companies, will impose upon them the cost of adapting the City tracks in question to long cars, for temporary use only, as they are *already constructing a steam road around Philadelphia*, to be completed within a year, thus leaving the Quaker City out in the cold, as far as through traffic is concerned. This new road branches from the Philadelphia and Baltimore at Gray's Ferry, a few miles below the former city, on the west side of the Schuylkill, and runs five miles to the Reading Railway, which already crosses the Schuylkill and connects with the Philadelphia and Trenton—that is to say, the Camden and Amboy. The latter Company are about to still further shorten this detour by a straighter line, to meet the new branch of the Philadelphia and Baltimore. If Congress, then will grant the power asked, the public will, in a few weeks, be able to cross Philadelphia without changing *seats*—which, we think, conveys a more striking idea than changing *cars*—and without the risk of permanently aiding the present Companies, if that is any objection. Otherwise, the public will have to endure the present annoyance another year; and it may be that the Government and the country will suffer for the want of proper connection between the Metropolis and the Capital. While Congress is declining to act, in the fear that some corporation or other will be unduly benefited, the emergency will have subsided.

Now let us look for a moment at what Congress does appear to entertain—a new air-line railway, alongside the present line. We have urged the folly of such a line as a business enterprise; but when the Government is to put in five millions of money, it becomes still more objectionable. If the road is so very much needed, of course it will pay roundly, and when a scheme promises large dividends, capitalists would rather keep the Government out, and enjoy the undivided spoils themselves. But the very terms of the bill stamp it a scheme to get untold money out of the Government, upon disingenuous, or, at least, undeveloped pretences. For instance, the new road is to be "fully completed, with all the fixtures and conveniences necessary for the prompt and efficient transaction of business thereon, as herein contemplated, within *eighteen months* from and after the passage of this act." So reads the bill. Now, twelve months should be employed in locating a road of this important character; and at least two years more would be employed in constructing adequate bridges across either the Susquehanna or the Delaware Rivers. Building piers in deep rivers with strong currents and floods, takes time, for only a few operatives can work together. On the whole, it is not probable—and the Committee know this as well as anybody—that the road could be put in operation in double the allotted time. Meanwhile the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road are completing their bridge across the Susquehanna as rapidly as possible; so that, years before the new road could be opened at all, the grand obstacles on the old line—the general break-up at Philadelphia and the *hiatus* at Havre de Grace—will have been altogether avoided. The present transit through Baltimore is done without changing seats, and if the Baltimore and Ohio Company would avoid their unnecessary delays there, it would not be tedious.

There is much said about the necessity of an inland route. Well, it is already built. We have traveled by daylight from Jersey City to Washington *via* Harrisburgh and Baltimore without change of cars. A new road from *Baltimore* to Washington would not be such a wild scheme—at least to hold over the heads of the present monopolists, *in terrorem*. Finally, to take a very practical view of the case, the grand defect of this route—and a good many other Companies may as well take notice—is want of ventilation, and the maintenance of an improper temperature in the cars. If the remorseless fire-fiends, who cram the stoves with wood, were made to stoke the new ships of the navy till they could raise steam enough for tolerable speed, the people would doubly rejoice. The only scientific and comfortable way to warm carriages of any kind is to place tanks of hot water or other warming arrangements beneath the passengers' *feet*, and then keep the atmosphere cool and pure without violent draughts. Overcoats and shawls were made, not to vibrate from hooks against passengers' heads, but to keep a healthy heat in passengers' bodies and limbs. The violent heat of red-hot stoves, and the violent cold draughts of wintry air through open car-windows, simultaneously or alternately, as the case may be, is, after all, a more serious damage to the public mind, body, and estate, than delays or detours in railway transit.

The Army and the Rights under the Constitution.

The subjoined communication, although duly inclosed and directed to the New-York Times, appears to have been prepared for the columns of a neighboring cotemporary, to whom the Constitution has become a peculiar and sacred charge. We nevertheles give it the benefit of our circulation.—Ed. Times.

The Administration has struck another blow at the army, and their organs rejoice in the manner of their kind over a new triumph of official malignity, partisan madness, and sectarian fury. We find in one of these disseminators of treason, apostles of desolation, heralds of ruin, and propagators of iniquity, the following report of the doings of certain self constituted tribunals, at Falmouth, called "courts-martial" by the unscrupulous fanatics, to whose hands, as if in chastisement of our transgressions, the destinies of this once glorious country have been committed, confided, and intrusted.

Private ——; "For leaving his regiment during the battle of Fredericksburgh, and skulking in the woods. That the word coward be printed on a board, that board be lashed to his back; that he then be marched in front of his regiment from right to left and from left to right back again; that he serve out the remainder of his term of enlistment at hard labor upon such public works as the proper authority may designate; a ball, twenty-five pounds in weight, attached to a chain six feet in length, to be fastened to his right leg every second month of his imprisonment."

A more audacious violation of the most sacred rights of the American citizen; a bolder attack upon the few shreds of Law and Constitution which Abolitionist violence and fanaticism have still left subsisting among us, a more cynical outrage upon the dignity of human nature, and a more striking exhibition of contempt for the finer feelings of the human heart than the above, it has not fallen to our lot, during our short but chequered career as journalists, to chronicle or record. To those—and it is one of the worst signs of the times that there are many such—who will tell us that this unfortunate man deserved his fate, and that the discipline of the army required that he should be sacrificed, we reply that this atrocious punishment was one which a Hannibal might have ordered, for he at least could point to a Cannae in justification of his tyranny, or the infliction of which might be pardoned to a Marleborough, for he could boast a Blenheim, a Ramilies, and a Maplaquet. But that such indignities should be offered to an American citizen,—for, thank Heaven, the unscrupulous, ambitious, sacerdotal tyrants who now reign at Washington, cannot deprive the meanest of our soldiers of that sacred title to the respect of all good and wise men,—by an Administration of which Halleck and Stanton are the presiding deities, and immediately after a defeat for which Greeley and Beecher are mainly responsible, is one of those outrages on decency, common sense and common justice, which make the cheeks of countless generations glow and blush, and their eyes to blaze and sparkle.

Happily these infamous minions of an imbecile despot are not able to shroud either their crimes or their motives in mystery. They have the ferocity and cruelty of Venetian oligarchs, but not their dexterity; they have the cold-blooded malignity of a Tiberius, but they do not wield his power. We know why Porter has been cashiered, and we know, too, why "Private ——" has had a board fastened to his back, and cannon ball chained to his leg, and neither the smiles nor the frowns of tyrants can tempt us to withhold one word of this damning, consuming, blasting revelation from our expectant readers. Greeley may rail; Beecher may preach, and Gerrit Smith may threaten us with assassination at the hands of his dusky myrmidons. We answer them all, in the words of an orator who witnessed the downfall of a Republic greater and more famous than ours by just such infamous practices as those in which the blatant, bloodthirsty, fiendish and fanatical crew, who now sit enthroned at Washington, are daily indulging—"*contempsi Catilinæ gladios: non pertimescam tuos!*" We find the secret motive of this persecution in the letter of our correspondent from the camp, dated Jan. 19: "The army," he says, "seems to be in good spirits, but it cannot be disguised that *every man of them distrusts Burnside and worships McClellan*, and wishes he were back." There is no loyal man of conscience or honor or patriotism, who reads these touching words, who will not see in them a full and ample explanation of the rancor and fury with which the Abolitionists are pursuing the handful of brave soldiers who declined to take part in that monstrous, hideous, sanguinary blunder and abortion called the battle of Fredericksburgh. They "skulked in the woods," we are told by these organs of the Administration. "They took refuge in the woods," history will write, "that they might not witness the slaughter of their comrades in the absence of the only man competent to lead, and of the only man in whom the army has confidence; they took refuge in the woods, that their eyes might not behold the carnival of blood, thunder and imbecility prepared by Stanton for the ruin and disgrace of the nation; they took refuge in the woods by way of protesting in the only manner left them against the removal of their late commander, without either their advice or consent, as well as against the whole policy of the Government in the conduct of the war; they took refuge in the woods in assertion of the inalienable right of private judgment with which they were born, and of which the fanatics of New-England are now trying to deprive them. They thought of McClellan on the morning of battle; they thought of their homes, of their wives, of the violated Constitution and the despised laws, and of their dinner and supper, and of their skins, and concluded not to fight." For this noble reserve, for this intelligent caution, for this reluctance to shed brothers' blood, for this devotion to the chief of their choice, the scion of the great house of Kircudbright, the Administration is now subjecting them to indignities which are enough to make the blood of the most sluggish boil and bubble and foam like the great Keyser. Porter has been sacrificed by a packed tribunal, for his devotion to McClellan at Manassas. The unhappy "skulkers" at Fredericksburgh are now being subjected to a similar fate for devotion as devoted, if not as brilliant and conspicuous. There is no knowing where the new crusade of malignity will end. It is but a fresh outbreak of that spirit of dark fanaticism which led to the witch-burning and Quaker-whipping of the seventeenth century, and which now longs to envelop the Union and the world in rapine, incendiarism and murder.

Gen. Meigs a Traitor? No, Indeed!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The very remarkable impeachment of Gen. Meigs' loyalty, openly but informally made in the Senate by Mr. Lane, of Kansas, deserves attention. It is usually supposed that Senators know what they say, and have a decent regard for their responsibility in saying it. Violent as these suppositions sometimes are, whenever *any* Senator, in full Senate, openly calls the head of one of the most responsible Departments of the Government a disloyal traitor, people in general may well wonder what it means.

Permit me to say to honest men who wish to know the truth, that if Gen. Meigs has become a traitor, the Bœtian air of Washington must have wrought a most miraculous change in him since the period of his banishment to the Florida Reef by Saint Floyd. Having a kindred charge at Key West while Gen. Meigs, then Captain of Engineers, was stationed at Tortugas, I am able to testify, that during all those dark hours of secession carnival, he was most energetically and efficiently loyal. He divined and freely foretold the true objects and tendencies of secession, with an insight for the lack of which in others the country greatly suffered. In various confidential conferences with him—conferences on which important action was based, Gen. Meigs uniformly and unmistakably showed that loyalty to the Union was with him both a passion and a principle. In those days, to be loyal in a Southern State was no holiday service, especially for one like Gen. Meigs, born in Georgia, and many of whose relatives and friends took leading parts in the growing frenzy. Those who well knew his spirit and action during that early and decisive period of this contest will hardly be convinced by any assertion that Washington influences can have vitiated the ardent and practical loyalty which was so useful to our Government, not only on the Florida reef, but in the expedition of Col. Brown for the relief of Fort Pickens. If Gen. Meigs has a drop of traitor blood in his veins, it must have been put there by transfusion while he was asleep, and since he was made Quartermaster-General. Doubtless, in the discharge of his very onerous duties, he is sometimes impatient of outside pressure, and shows an acerbity which might better be spared, thus proving himself human. But Gen. Meigs is honest and capable. I, for one, think he is almost the only man in the country who could now efficiently discharge the duties of his Department, the disbursements in which exceed every other. A clear-headed General once remarked to me that "Meigs is the only man in Washington who is up to six hundred thousand men."

Our singular fashion of assailing the character of our officers must be very pleasant to Jeff. Davis, and if the strongest evidence of Meigs' disloyalty is found in the fact that Davis was once his friend, it may be that the pleasure Senator Lane's course must afford Davis is quite as suspicious.

This is the dilemma. Either Senator Lane knows and has proof of what he says or else he coins and slanders. If he has proof of disloyalty, he is particeps *criminis* until he responsibly prefers charges for trial. The Senator who can knowingly leave a traitor in the position of Quartermaster-General without preferring such charges is himself a traitor. There is a choice between two bad titles. KEY.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA

Rumored Defeat of the French Before Puebla.

Transporting Prisoners of War to Martinique.

French Influence in Cuba---Return of the Iron-Clad Normandie to France--Counterfeiting in Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Although the news brought to this place by the last steamer from Vera Cruz is sufficiently voluminous, yet it appears wanting in one essential thing, namely, reliable intelligence about the movements, position, and intentions of the French General. We have a great deal of news, but very little concerning the French. It is generally considered here that the news from Mexico, when unfavorable for the French, is prohibited from appearing in the daily journals, and as we have lately had nothing except through French channels, it gives an air of probability to a report current in this city, that the French have met with disasters, having been repulsed from before Puebla, and obliged to retire with a considerable loss of men to their former position at Orizaba.

How this news came I have not been able to learn, but it is generally believed in Havana, and as the same silence with regard to the French prevailed last May, when they were defeated by the Mexicans, there may possibly be some truth in the account.

That French influence is used to keep intelligence from being published in the Havana papers when it is considered injudicious, there can be but little doubt. Nor is this influence confined to matters of the utmost importance, for I was told that the French Consul had complained of some news published in one of the Havana papers that the French had not moved from Orizaba; and as the Press in this island is under the supervision of a censor, it is impossible for it to publish anything that the Government disapproves of. It is sad to think that a high and spirited nation like Spain should lend itself to submit to the dictates of that imperious autocrat, the Emperor of the French.

With respect to the line of conduct pursued by the French in Mexico, there is one part of it worthy of universal condemnation. I allude to that cruelty—for it can be called by no other name—in transporting prisoners of war to a West India Island—Martinique—to fall victims to the yellow fever and the unhealthiness of the climate; for, although the neighborhood of Vera Cruz may be subject to the same endemics, it should be recollected that the natives of the mountainous country in the interior of Mexico are as liable to fall victims to the above-named scourge of the tropics as Europeans or natives of the Northern States.

The correspondent of the *Prensa*, at Vera Cruz, speaking on this subject, says as follows in a late communication:

"The name of Martinique is as terrible here as that of Ceuta or Melilla would be in Spain or Cuba for delinquents. Every one that offends the French is transported to Martinico, and whoever does not serve them willingly is threatened with a like transportation"

French tyranny in Mexico is not confined, however, to the natives of the place. The same correspondent mentions in a letter of a recent date that three Cubans, a part of those who entered into a contract here to go over to Vera Cruz in the employ of the French on the railroad, were locked up in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and only got their liberty through the interference of the Spanish Consul.

The same correspondent, in another part of his communication, says:

"To the Spaniards who were engaged in Cuba to come and work here, advantages were offered that have not been fulfilled, in order to force them to take up arms as contin-guerrillas. In the last English steamer from Havana, there came about forty, and they are about to return from not finding the benefits that had been offered them."

The iron-clad steamer *Normandie* has left here for France, it being found impossible to keep her with safety to the crew in these warm latitudes, where a more thorough system of ventilation is required than what could be furnished on board.

The demand for sugars was somewhat greater on the 3d inst., but prices remained unchanged. Three hundred and fifty hogsheads were up for sale in different lots; ordinary, at 6¾ cents; good to middling, from 7 to 7¼; fully fair, 7¾; clear yellow, at 8. The quantity on hand was small, the demand generally for exportation.

For molasses there was more animation, 1,000 barrels in several lots having been sold, with a decline in prices; inferior and common, from 26 to 26½; new, from 30 to 30½; new, good quality, and prime, from 28 to 35. A lot of good quality of the preceding crop was sold at 23 cents the gallon.

If forging is prevalent in the United States, we are not much better off here; even the postage-stamps with us are falsified, and parties are now in prison awaiting their trial for this offence. So largely were the imitations diffused that the Government has been obliged to publish a notice in the official papers how to distinguish between the real and the counterfeit postage-stamps. Parties are also awaiting their trial for forging the notes of the Spanish Bank of Havana. This latter attempt is rather a difficult operation, as the Bank now uses a paper of the same description as that used by the Bank of England, manufactured on purpose, and cannot be counterfeited, however the letter-press, engravings and signatures may be.

On the 5th inst., there left Santiago de Cuba, for Vera Cruz, the French man-of-war *L'Allien*, which had lately arrived there from Jacmel, in Hayti. It took out to Mexico 388 mules, 182 horses, 20 bundles of hay, 108 sacks of corn, and 100 horse-halters, as well as several Spaniards and Cubans, to act as mule drivers and superintend this part of the commissariat.

One MARETZEK, (not MAX, but another of the same surname,) who lately brought out from New-York an opera company to play in the various towns about the Island, died at Santiago de Cuba a short time ago, of a liver complaint.

The *British Queen*, on her voyage from New-York to Havana, touches at Nassau, from which place she brings news up to the 10th inst. Nassau is filled with strangers, and vessels are constantly arriving from England and the Southern States, so that warehouses have to be hired to temporarily store the goods. On Christmas eve, the Captain of a Confederate vessel, named FINNELL, shot with a revolver MR. STANTON, the keeper of a billiard table, now resident in Nassau, but who formerly lived in Cuba. The deceased leaves a wife and three orphan children. Capt. FINNELL has been put in jail to stand his trial this month.

According to the Bahama *Herald*, there arrived at Nassau from Liverpool, Eng., between the 27th of December and Jan. 6, the following steamers with cargoes of assorted goods: *Douglas*, *Nicholas I.*, *Thistle* and *Caylpso*, besides several ships and barks with gunpowder and other merchandise.

The steamer *Antonia*, laden with cotton, arrived on the 29th ult. at Nassau from Charleston, having made the voyage in 53 hours, the shortest, observes the Bahama *Herald*, that has as yet been made between the two ports.

The English vessel *Iris*, from Manzanilla, Cuba, with a cargo of mahogany, and bound to Falmouth, Eng., was wrecked on the 27th ult., to the west of the Great Bahama Bank; the hull of the vessel and part of the cargo saved. "LARA."

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the English Mail Steamer Conway at Havana—Intelligence from Mexico City, Puebla, Orizaba, Jalapa, Vera Cruz, and Other Places Occupied by the French and the Mexicans.

By the arrival of the English steamer *Conway*, at Havana, from Vera Cruz, news has been received from the Mexican Republic up to the 1st inst.

From the *Veracruzano* we make the following extracts:

The *Opinion* of Jalapa says last Sunday morning Gen. MARQUEZ entered Jalapa with a corps of the Mexican army of infantry and cavalry, amounting to 2,000 men.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Puebla assures that for no cause whatever will the escorts between Puebla and Mexico be withdrawn.

On the 23d of November last, the non-movable National Guard were reviewed in the Paseo Nuevo of Mexico.

Gen. BERRIOZABAL had arrived in Mexico, and was complimented with a public dinner by the Deputies of the State of Mexico.

JUAREZ had arranged, it was said, to go to Puebla to distribute the medals of the 5th of May.

Gen. BAZAINE, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Division of the French expeditionary forces, had entered Jalapa in great pomp, the troops forming a double line, the regimental bands playing, and the artillery firing salutes. Gens. MARQUEZ and BERTHIER accompanied Gen. BAZAINE, and in addition to the French troops, there were several Mexican corps.

The French man-of-war *Tourville* left Vera Cruz on the 26th ult. for Martinique, where it was to leave twenty-one guerrillas, taken prisoners in different fights, who are to remain captives in Fort de France until the end of the war.

On the night of the 22d ult. a detachment belonging to a company of the infantry regiment No. 81, which occupies Medellin, surrounded the estate of Novillero, where there were assembled guerrillas, who for some time past have devastated the country, and stopped the cattle and provisions which the farmers were bringing to Vera Cruz. The French soldiers, who were received with a smart firing of musketry, destroyed the nest of robbers, who tried in vain to defend themselves Of these last twenty-five were killed, only two of the French being slightly wounded.

We have been assured by a person of veracity that on the 14th ult. a fight took place at San Andrés, Chalchicomula, between some French forces, consisting of the Forty-ninth Regiment of African Chasseurs and a company of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of the line, and those of CARVAJAL, the latter being routed after a large number had been killed, leaving 18 prisoners in the hands of the French. An officer of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of the line was carried by his horse, which he could not manage, among CARVAJAL'S troops, who immediately killed him. Four French soldiers also met their deaths in the combat.

About 300 cavalry of Gen. MARQUEZ and the French force beat and routed completely, on the 18th ult., in Cerro de Leon, about 1,000 cavalry of AURELIANO, RODRIQUEZ and QUESADA, leaving 45 killed, and 50 prisoners, horses and arms. Belonging to the Mexican force there was killed an officer of scouts, and five soldiers wounded. Of the French force one officer and two soldiers wounded.

The trial relative to the poisoning of French soldiers by some Mexicans, having been concluded at Vera Cruz, the French Court-martial, presided over by Lieut.-Col. MANGIN, after two days' open session, gave the following sentence:

"Manuel Gonzalez, Bartolo Banderas, and Justo Paso, to suffer death; José Carmona, ten years of hard labor; Roman Zamudio, five years of ditto; Antonio Zamudio, hard labor for life; Dolores Barajas, ten years of hard labor; Dolores Arellano and Dolores Carvajal, set at liberty."

The orders of the Commander-in-Chief were awaited to put in execution the above sentences.

The *Opinion*, of Jalapa, contains the following:

"The greater part of the French and Mexican troops, stationed in our town, have set out in the direction of Perote, leaving a sufficient garrison and the necessary artillery. The number of French and Mexican soldiers that were here exceeded 10,500 men, and it is said that there will shortly arrive other French corps of the Bazaine Brigade.

At the last accounts there continued in the capital the greatest scarcity of money and destruction of commerce from the paralyzed condition in which everything was, and the infinite number of taxes. Letters from that city, state that there had been ordered a new monthly contribution of from $100 to $7,000, to be collected among a fixed number of persons. The greatest anxiety reigned in the minds of all from this and other former reasons.

The papers continue inventing falsehoods about troubles having taken place here on account of the naming of the municipality, religious ceremonies, &c.

We have news from Puebla up to the 5th inst. On the preceding day there took place the distribution of the medals of the 5th of May, which ceremony was performed with meet solemnity, in the public square. JUAREZ returned on the 6th to Mexico.

A decree had been published in Puebla imposing a monthly contribution of $152,400, divided in quantities of $7,000 to $50.

Gen. DOBLADO, appointed Constitutional Governor of Jalisco, left Guanajuato to assist the above-named place, threatened by TOCUA, with 3,500 men; he arrived and assumed the command, but having imposed a loan and not being able to obtain it, he left it again with his forces, leaving the city in the danger in which it was.

BUEYES-PINTOS had entered Aguas Calientes, and was moving in the direction of Zacatecas.

On MEJIA approaching Queretaro with his forces, the garrison left, but MEJIA passed by without entering.

According to the last news Gen. MEJIA was in the neighborhood of San Luis Potosi.

A report was circulated in Jalapa that the French troops who left Perote had had a combat with the guerrillas, but there was nothing of the sort. As far as San Miguel del Soldado the French troops had not met with any enemy or fired a single shot. The only person attacked by the guerrillas was a poor Mexican mule-driver, who, having taken a by-path, was robbed and stabbed to death.

Letters have been received from Orizaba to the 21st ult., which contain important news.

Gen. TRUJEQUE and Col. LAYSON have submitted to the intervention, and presented themselves in San Andres Chalchicomula with two hundred cavalry. On the 19th one hundred more men presented themselves.

It is likewise said, but requires confirmation in our opinion, that the news is correct of AURELIANO RIVERA having presented himself with 800 cavalry to Gen. BAZAINE.

There is no news from the capital. All the field artillery have been taken from Puebla, leaving only the siege guns.

We have a respectable force in Palmar, San Andres and Tehuacan. All those places have submitted to the intervention, and Gen. DOUAI has ordered lists to be made of all the inhabitants who have agreed to take up arms to save their lives and property, and 500 muskets have been sent for to arm the places; they have taken and put in confinement the Count DE TRUCY and others.

There is nothing wanting in Palmar, and flour is now being sent from there to the troops here.

The excesses which the Liberals commit on retiring or fleeing are dreadful.

The *Heraldo*, of Mexico City, contains the following news up to the 20th of December:

MEXICO, Saturday, Dec. 20.

"The citizen Governor of the State of Tlaxcala, being desirous to afford all the services in his power in the sanguinary struggle to which the tyrant of France has challenged us, proceeded to Puebla for the object of agreeing with the citizen Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, and had likewise a conference with the citizen President of the Republic and his Ministers.

Citizen JUAN J. DE LA GARZA has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the State of Tamaulipas, who we have no doubt, from the prestige which he enjoys in that State, and his activity, will assemble numerous forces to attack the foreign enemy who occupy the port of Tampico, and who have called to their aid the banditti that prowl about the Sierra, under the command of the traitor MEJIA.

The Sovereign Congress voted a decree which the Executive has made public, containing the following resolutions:

Art. 1. The Mexican Government will treat the French prisoners that are taken from the invading army in the same manner as the French army treats Mexican prisoners.

Art. 2. The Government will supply in preference the families of Mexican prisoners with the pay that is due to these latter in virtue of their employments.

Gen. LEYVA, who has so often defeated the allies of the French, arrived in this capital with part of the contingent of troops required from the third district of the State of Mexico.

Gen. NEGRETE has gone back to put himself at the head of the division under his command.

Citizen-General ANASTASIO PARRODI has been appointed second in command of the army of the center.

The Supreme Government has authorized the citizen General-in-Chief of the army of the center to disburse, as well in the military necessities, as ordered by the decree of the 9th of November last, as in aid of the army of the East, the public revenues of the Federal district and State of Mexico, as well as those belonging to the General Government in the States of San Luis, Zacatecas, Michoacan, New Leon and Coahuila, to occupy with the same object in the Federal District and State of Mexico private property, fixing, with the agreement of the owners, the value of the things that the commander-in-chief may take, or reverting them if they should only be required temporarily.

The Citizen Commander-in-Chief of the army of the East, considering that the nuns of the different convents which are in Puebla would not find security in them in case of the city being attacked by the invaders, and the necessity of occupying those buildings with troops, artillery and trains, has determined that the nuns should leave the convents of Concepcion, Soledad, San Geronimo, Santa Clara, Santa Rosa, and Capuchins, leaving them the choice of going to private houses, to buildings of the neighboring towns, or the convents of the capital, which act, it has been ordered, shall take place with all the becoming respect due to the venerable sisters. The removal took place accordingly, without any disturbance, and without giving cause to any disputes.

A force belonging to the army of reserve, which the citizen General DOBLADO commands, defeated, on the estate of ACOSTADERO, on the 10th of this month, a horde of about 2,000 men, commanded by the bandits RUIZ and CHAVEZ. In the act of pursuing them they left behind a piece of light artillery and its carriage; about one hundred killed, and sixty and odd prisoners, arms and other articles of war.

The Government of the District of Mexico has issued a decree for the National Guard, increasing it to the number of 12,700 men.

The supreme Government having observed that the clergy broke the laws of reform, communicated to the Citizen Governor of the District a note, in which, after mentioning the misdemeanors that the clergy have fallen into, sends the following resolution:

'The President orders you to punish, as Governor, with the penalty of from one to three months' imprisonment the priests guilty of the misdemeanors to which this note refers.'"

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its paper of the 7th inst., gives the following correspondence from Orizaba:

ORIZABA, Sunday, Dec. 21.

It is reported here that the enemy are evacuating Puebla, that JUAREZ is retiring to Onjaen, and that GONZALEZ, ORTEGA or COMONFORT will occupy the Presidency of the Republic. These are only reports, but not unlikely, for I do not believe that the demagogues can maintain themselves. The moderate men, as COMONFORT, are working hard to get into power, and it is certain to me that a thousand artifices have been employed to reopen negotiations with Gen. FOREY. Of course, they have done nothing.

An emissary from Mejia has arrived here, bringing the news that the above General has taken from the friends of JUAREZ no less than $500,000 and 20,000 muskets. There is perhaps some exaggeration in the amount of money, but, perhaps, it is not less than $300,000. The blow has been a good one.

DOBLADO cannot leave Guadalajara, for if he did so, he would lose the department.

The French and Mexican troops would be very sorry if the enemy should evacuate Puebla, as it meets their interests that the latter should defend themselves there.

Gen. ALMONTE continues laboring for the good of this unfortunate and beautiful country, and I have heard that his services are highly appreciated in elevated European spheres. Our troops (Mexican) all recognize Gen. ALMONTE as supreme chief of the nation, and wish for no other. Gen. MARQUEZ, although away with his command, also recognizes him as such.

ORIZABA, Saturday, Dec. 23.

It appears certain that in the direction of Jalapa, the expeditionary troops have given a good whipping to the followers of JUAREZ.

With respect to the evacuation of Puebla, all that they say now is, that forces have left there to reinforce the capital, which is threatened, close at hand, by Gen. MEJIA.

ORIZABA, Thursday, Dec. 25.

The mail leaves to-day for Vera Cruz, and I have little more to say. The day has not yet been fixed for removing headquarters, and perhaps it would be as well that there should be some delay.

The English steamer *Ossian*—which had been chartered by the French Government to bring, from Vera Cruz to Havana, the artillery for arming two French ships of the line, now lying in the last-named port, and which had been lately used as transports, and, therefore, dismantled of their cannon—arrived at Havana on the 8th inst., having left Vera Cruz on the 3d. It brings no fresh intelligence, but only the following, taken from the correspondence of the *Diario*.

The French forces at the above date were distributed in the following manner:

In Palmur, San Andies and Orizaba from 7,000 to 8,000 soldiers; in Perote and Virjas the same number. MARQUEZ is encamped at the last-named place, with something less than 1,000 men. In Tampico, hardly 4,000. The force which was at Tiacotalpan and Alvorado evacuated those places. The navy forms the garrison of Vera Cruz, and the rest of the 28,000, which form the expeditionary corps, are divided among convoys, garrisoning posts, military magazines and hospitals.

In the steamer which left in December for France new reinforcements were requested, which, it was expected, would arrive at Vera Cruz at the end of January or beginning of February; and, as it is expected that by that time the greater part of the railroad which is being constructed as far as Orizaba will be terminated, those troops will be rapidly sent into the interior. The reinforcements consist of two divisions of the Imperial Guard, whose minimum effective force for attacking Puebla is estimated at about 15,000.

On the other side, the total of disposable forces is as follows: In Puebla, 25,000 regular troops and 10,000 volunteers; between that city and Mexico, two divisions intended to serve as a reinforcement or protect a retreat, with a force of from 10,000 to 12,000; in the capital, 12,000; in Queretaro, 8,000; and the reserve under ALVAREZ, in the State of Guerrero, which amounts to 12,000 or 14,000.

The Mexicans, although much more numerous than the French, are, notwithstanding, in difficulties—the chief of which is the want of means to feed their troops.

In Puebla there are ten small forts, with nearly 200 cannon. The fortifications of the capital are on the same plan.

The French artillery is almost all between Jalapa and Vegas.

The authorities of Vera Cruz have resolved to construct a lazaretto, from there having appeared some cases of malignant small-pox, eight or ten altogether; but it is believed that it will not be long before it augments and appears as a regular epidemic.

Notwithstanding the very great misery that prevailed all over Yucatan, the Governor had ordered that commissioners should be named in all the towns of the State, charged to collect subscriptions "in favor of the army which has gone out to meet the invaders of the Republic."

The *Diario de la Marina*, in addition to the above, states as follows:

"We have before us letters from Orizaba of the 23d ult., according to which the advanced body of the French forces were not at Amozoe, as we had been told when speaking of the French steamer *Jura*, but at Tehexca, eight leagues distant from Puebla.

They likewise write from Orizaba that troops and artillery had left Puebla for Mexico, which was apparently menaced by the Conservative Gen. MEJIA. From that sending of reinforcements many persons concluded that the troops of JUAREZ were going to leave Puebla, which in our opinion is not proved, as are not other rumors which, under present circumstances, must be received with great caution."

In the letter from Mexico already given, we are told that language is unable to describe the condition of the Republic, and particularly of the Capital. "If it lasts a few months longer," adds our correspondent, "we shall not know what to do, for contributions are multiplying in such a manner, and are so exorbitant, that proprietors are only so in name. The produce of estates is scarcely sufficient to satisfy the hunger of the Government. Trade is destroyed, and articles of food cost now double what they did some time ago."

ADDITIONAL AND IMPORTANT.

The French Communications Cut off--Their Reported Defeat at Puebla—Their Vanguard Surprised and Cut to Pieces.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Our sugar crop is beginning to make its appearance in market. The crop promises to be a very large one.

The markets here are glutted with Northern produce, and sales of all articles are made at ruinous prices.

The news from Mexico is of a highly interesting and exciting character.

French communication between Vera Crnz and Orizaba has been completely cut off by the Mexican guerrillas, and can only be reëstablished and kept up by the French posting strong guards all along the routes.

The Mexican guerrillas are in strong force all along the road, and worry the French unceasingly.

It is reported that the French have again been repulsed and driven back from before Puebla with great loss.

The French General's (BERTHIER) vanguard, four thousand strong, was completely surprised by eight hundred Mexican cavalry, and about two thousand of the French troops were killed and wounded.

Several French officers were taken by the lasso and dragged off.

The prospects of the French look exceedingly bad. They can get no supplies from the country, and they are surrounded by a most determined enemy, who watch every opportunity to take advantage of them.

No French soldier can stray from his camp, without being lassoed and dragged off by some Mexican guerrilla who is on the watch for him.

The small-pox, in its most malignant form, has broken out in Vera Cruz, and a lazaretto is being built for this class of patients.

Shocking Accident at Zanesville.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The market house at Zanesville was crushed in this morning by snow on the roof. Seven persons were killed and many wounded.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS

THE WOOD-BARNARD IMBROGLIO.

Officers and Office-Seekers Sold---What was Paid and Who Got the Money.

Our Elective System--How Nominations are Obtained--An Inside View of the Management of Our Local Politics.

FERNANDO WOOD'S PRESENT POSITION.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," says the ancient proverb, and "amen to that," responded every reader of the revelation concerning the rupture between Ex-Mayor WOOD and Judge BARNARD, as given exclusively in the TIMES of Friday last.

For years FERNANDO WOOD and GEORGE BARNARD have been a Power in local politics; for years they have nominated candidates, controlled elections, and distributed patronage; for years men have bowed obsequiously to their behests, have done their bidding like faithful henchmen, have fawned upon their friends and preyed upon their enemies; for years FERNANDO WOOD has been the king-pin in all political combinations, has ruled with an iron hand, seizing all the spoils and fattening (so to speak) upon the "good things" which are ever to be found in the van of success.

The public, generally, regard him as a bold, bad man, of great mental power, with rare knowledge of men, and an unsurpassed faculty of combination. They have never known, and never will, the amount of unseen bolstering which FERNANDO received from such men as BARNARD, whose maker and upholder he seemed, but whose mouthpiece and executive he in reality was.

If success be the test of merit, Mr. WOOD has heretofore been meritorious; fortune smiled upon him at every turn, and he never drew a blank in any lottery deemed sufficiently safe for his investment.

Prosperity makes some people arrogant, insolent, incautious and at times insane. It had that effect upon our ex-Mayor and Congressmen elect, so that regardless of his friends, backers and upholders, he indulged in a series of such remarkable performances that in justice to themselves they withdrew from their idol-apparent, and it looks at this present moment as if the hero of a hundred primaries is on his last legs, and that the said limbs are exceedingly brittle.

Let us see what is what.

When the two wings of the Democratic fowl flapped peacefully toward each other, it was arranged that in event of successes at the then approaching elections, the spoils should be honorably divided. Certain offices were apportioned to Tammany, and the rest to Mozart, *alias* FERNANDO *alias* BARNARD and his coworking friends.

Various combinations were necessary to insure the election, and much confabing was done, at all of which WOOD appear as the representative of Tammany. By the hosts of candidates for nomination he was supposed to be omnipotent, and to him one and all paid lowly court.

Everything was arranged to suit the high contracting parties, and all matters were working well, when suddenly it was ascertained by BARNARD and the other members of Mr. WOOD'S clique, that the Great Mogul had been playing into his own hand exclusively, and that he had not hesitated, for the furtherance of his individual fortunes, to sacrifice friends, disappoint political allies and forfeit the solemnest promises with the most brazen assurance.

Of this peculiarly cheerful method of feathering one's own nest, we learn the following little incident concerning the

CORPORATION COUNSELSHIP.

Mr. JOHN HACKETT, a worthy son of the famous actor, formerly Corporation Counsel at San Francisco, California, and a man of ability and experience, was desirous of the nomination for this office. Judge BARNARD wished him to have it, and WOOD promised that it should be given him. Certain preliminary arrangements were to be made, and in good faith Mr. HACKETT prepared to attend to them. While he was so doing, Mr. GEO. H. PURSER, in some manner best known to himself approached our modern Warwick and arranged with him that the present incumbent, Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN should be the lucky *nominee*. This arrangement was consummated, and Mr. WOOD was very shortly after this in possession of $15,000 (fifteen thousand) more than he had before it. Judge BARNARD, to whom Mr. HACKETT complained of WOOD'S treachery, was naturally indignant that his friends should be thus shabbily treated, and suggested to Mr. HACKETT that the position of

CORPORATION ATTORNEY

was one within WOOD'S gift, and that it might be well for him to apply for that. He did so, and by some means ascertained that, for the modest sum of $7,500, he could be accommodated. Seven thousand five hundred dollars is a large sum, but Mr. HACKETT was willing to comply with the demand, and went to secure it. In the meantime, Mr. GEORGE C. GENET, the then incumbent, and Mr. HILL FOWLER, the present incumbent, being seized with an admiration for the practice of law in that special branch, applied to the Dispensing Power for the boon. They applied very strongly. It *is* said that $7,500 sinks into comparative insignificance, but however that may be, Mr. HACKETT was again disappointed, Mr. HILL FOWLER was appointed, to the astonishment of the Bar, and Mr. WOOD'S bank account was stiffer by a check of —well, in the neighborhood of $10,000, than it was before. Tornadoes, whirlwinds, simoons and all that sort of thing are nowhere when compared with the storm of Judge BARNARD'S righteous indignation. He vowed revenge, he solemnized his wrath, he made a pilgrimage to the shrine of Janus, and called upon the highest known functionary to take cognizance of his absolute detestation and hatred of his former friend, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. The journey ruralward of a member of the legal fraternity, his father's astonishment at the request for a large sum of money, the mortgaging of his property, and sundry little adventures concerning the getting of the money, are matters of no public interest, though they were of vital import to the parties interested, and had much to do with the prompt settlement of the job.

This done, he wrote, so we are informed, a letter of no doubtful character to that distinguished individual, notifying him of the withdrawal of his countenance, his protection and his advice.

That was a sore day for Mr. WOOD, and the efforts made by him to alter the purpose of the inflexible Judge, would amuse as well as astound many a believer in the high-and-mighty nature of "FERNANDO the First" and last.

Mr. HACKETT, so the story runs, didn't see the joke quite so clearly as did some of his friends, and he called at the Ex-Mayor's residence for the purpose of having it all explained. While there, occurred

A SCENE

which, as a dialogue, will interest the friends of either party, and indicate to disappointed candidates the *modus operandi*, as initiated by the enraged HACKETT.

The scene took place in the parlor of the member-elect from this City.

Mr. Hackett—Mr. WOOD, I called to say to you personally that you are a scoundrel, a rascal and a perjured villain.

Mr. Wood, (blandly)—Mr. HACKETT you forget yourself, you are in my house sir, and such language is certainly improper as well as unjustifiable. I shall ring for my servant sir, and he will show you to the door.

[Mr. W. then rang the bell, in answer to which a boy in buttons appeared, and was about entering the room, when Mr. HACKETT drew a pistol from his breast, and continued:]

Mr. Hackett.—If that man comes between us, I shall blow out his brains, and cut off your ears; so you may as well listen: On a certain night, at a room in the Astor House, were four gentlemen: Mr. D., Mr. ——, Mr. ——, and yourself. One of these four is a scoundrel, a rascal, a perjured villain and a hound. It is not Mr. D., nor Mr. ——, nor Mr. ——. Who he is I leave you to imagine.

Matters were becoming mixed, but as Mr. WOOD was in his own house, and Mr. HACKETT had a pistol in his hands, and as neither one nor the other would desire to figure in a case of assault and battery, no personal violence ensued, and Mr. WOOD was left alone in his glory.

It soon leaked out that Judge BARNARD had cut Mr. WOOD, and instantly the whole pack of dirty little dogs who had been bowing and scraping and playing the lackey to Mr. WOOD turned full against him. The air was blue with curses fresh from the unclean lips of men who but an hour before had begged and received favors at his hands. For such we have no word of commendation; they are worse than sinners who repent at half-past 11 o'clock P. M., and deserve no credit, not even recognition.

Investigations ensued, and it was disclosed to one and another that Mr. WOOD'S disposition of patronage was not to the end that a party might be built up or a first-class power established, but simply and solely that his personal pockets might be filled, and his exchequer be in condition to meet demands, to which we will allude hereafter.

We have not space nor do we care to write all that is before us, concerning the shameful shambling of office, as revealed by this investigation. A few prominent and

RECENT FACTS

will answer every desired end.

Mr. MAT. C. GOODERSON, the Collector of Markets, is reported to have gained his position only when it was an ascertained fact that Mr. WOOD was the gainer by $1,550.

An assistant in the office of the Corporation Attorney paid $300 to the Chief of the Dispensing Bureau, for his place.

But the incident which makes the most genuine sport amongst the followers of the Great Magician, is the appointment by Sheriff LYNCH of Mr. HERTS as Sheriff's Auctioneer.

It seems that Somebody represented to Mr. HERTS that for $8,000, $3,500 of which was to go to Sheriff LYNCH, he might secure the lucrative position, and being desirous of getting it, he paid the money, and up to within a day or so actually believed that the Sheriff was part and parcel of the job, and that he received the $3,500. It is hardly necessary to state that such was not the case, and that Mr. WOOD alone was enriched by the transaction.

But Mr. WOOD, who has for so long a time had things his own way, is, it seems, no exception to the rule which says that misfortunes never come singly.

THE MARVIN CASE

has been decided against him, and he is held to answer to the full amount. We forbear to enter upon the merits of the case. Everybody knows all about it, and all that is necessary for us to give is, that it having been decided, Mr. WOOD is moving heaven and earth to pay it. He succeeded in paying about one-third of it, but was unable to get beyond it. There is a balance of $17,000 due, and in order that matters may be uncomfortably arranged, Judge BARNARD—just see the poetic justice of the affair—has appointed a Receiver, and that Receiver is no less a personage than Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED. Finding that Mr. WOOD is backward about coming forward, Mr. TWEED has notified him that he will be obliged, by the suffering interests of the judgment, to ask for an Order from the Court, directing him (WOOD) to appear and answer such questions concerning his property and his ability to pay, as may be put to him.

This order Judge BARNARD will be compelled, doubtless, greatly against his will, to grant, and then such an unmasking of popular misimpressions as there will be, we hardly dare prophecy.

Particularly interesting just here, becomes a question which is now being argued before the Supreme Bench, concerning the sufficiency of greenbacks for the satisfaction of claims adjusted before the passage of the Legal Tender bill. If it should be decided that gold must be given in payment of those old claims, Mr. WOOD, already seriously embarrassed by the depreciation of mortgaged property, and henceforth without offices to sell, will be placed in a most unenviable position, and in one from which it will be most difficult for him to be extricated.

Judge BARNARD may thank himself for the rise, progress and downfall of FERNANDO WOOD. Whether he will take heed, and hereafter curb his friendships, and scrutinize more closely the doings and bargainings of his political associates we, of course, know not; but of one thing we are confident: The withdrawal of Judge BARNARD from the side of Mayor WOOD is an event of no slight importance; it has already caused a wide breach in a heretofore all-potent organization; it has disclosed rascalities, villanies and corruptions by the score, and will open the eyes of thinking men to the ways and customs of our leading politicians, which will, we trust, revolutionize the present "one man system," and induce all right thinking voters attend to their duties of citizenship, in person, that the City may be rid of these dealers in bargains and corruptions, and the fair fame of our institutions be no longer soiled and distorted by the absolute dishonesties of unscrupulous and selfish demagogues.

Department of the East.

GENERAL ORDERS, NOS. 8 AND 10.—As will be seen by the following general orders, the headquarters of the Department of the East are located at No. 44 Bleecker-street, in this City, where Major-Gen. WOOL or Major C. T. CHRISTENSEN, A. A. A. G., can be found at the specified hours for the transaction of the business of the department.

[OFFICIAL.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—Hereafter all troops mustered into the service of the United States, arriving in this City from the several recruiting dépôts; all convalescents, whether going to, or coming from, their respective regiments; and all troops arriving from the South, for the purpose of being mustered out of the service of the United States, will be reported to Brevet-Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN, for such orders as the interests of the service may require.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Aid-de-Camp, Act'g Ass't Adjt.-General.
DEWITT CLINTON, Aid-de-Camp.

[OFFICIAL.]

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—The Headquarters of the Department are located at No. 44 Bleecker-street in this City.

All official communications will be directed to the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General at the above address.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Aid-de-Camp, Act'g Ass't Adjt.-General.

The Ambulance Corps.

An interesting exhibition drill of the nucleus of the new ambulance corps for the army was given at Irving Hall last evening, under the direction of Col. HENRY R. FOOTE. An excellent band of music was in attendance, and previous to the evolutions of the ambulance corps, the men, about twenty in number, were drilled in the manual of arms—company movements and skirmish drill, which they executed with commendable precision considering the brief period of their service. The performance closed with a brief practice of a portion of the ambulance drill, illustrating how, during an action, men either dead or wounded would be carried off the field or cared for.

After the drill of the ambulance corps, the audience was called to order by Mr. CHARLES GOULD, and they appointed Gen. HALL Chairman, when the following resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens who attended the drill of the officers of the First Regiment Ambulance and Sanitary Troops, vote unanimously to express their gratification at the drill and efficiency of the part of corps now enlisted. They believe that such an organization is a necessity, and that it is imperatively demanded by the army, and they hope that the corps will be extended and increased until it is made a part of the [illegible]. And with this belief, they

Resolved, That a copy of the expression of opinion be certified by the chairman of this meeting, and be transmitted to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Surgeon-General.

Col. FOOTE stated that a bill will doubtless now pass Congress for the organization of the corps, and immediately thereafter the recruiting for the ranks will commence. It is proposed that the officers of the corps shall be the men who were drilled last night. The corps is called the First Regiment Ambulance and Sanitary Troops, and the office is at No. 814 Broadway.

Note from Gen. Thumb and Miss Warren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to numerous letters asking if objections are made to our being married in certain churches or chapels, because we desire to protect them from injury by limiting the audience to the seating capacity of the building, and also requiring the guests to be dressed as usual on similar occasions, we beg to state that we have no notice or such objections, except the rumors published in the papers. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER suggested Trinity Chapel as the edifice in which he would perform the marriage services, assisted by the Rector of St. John's Church of Bridgeport, Conn. One thing is certain, if we both live and have our health, we shall be married at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 10th day of February proximo, and the ceremonies will be conducted strictly as heretofore announced.

Very truly, yours,
CHARLES S. STRATTON.
LAVINIA WARREN.

Return of the Storeship Release—It Did Not Meet the Alabama.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

The United States storeship *Release* arrived today in 34 days from Cadiz, where she left the steam-sloop *Kearsage* in Dry Dock. The gunboat *Chippewa*, Commander BRYSON, was at Algesiras, and had relieved the *Release* from her station of watching the *Sumter*. This vessel was up for auction at Gibraltar and has since been sold. The *Release* had not seen anything of the pirate *Alabama*.

The officers of the *Release* are:

DANIEL P. UPTON, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding; Jno. P. Goodmanson, Acting Master; B. F. Camp, Jr., Assistant Paymaster; Jno. Spare, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Chas. F. Float, Paymaster's Clerk; Walter Walton, Walter Sargent, and F. P. Bibles, Acting Master's Mates. F.

Lumber

At wholesale and retail, by

SMITH & WILSON, 1st-av., corner 30th-st.

Never Neglect a Cough, especially when you can, without difficulty, procure a bottle of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Hooping Cough and incipient Consumption, is unequaled by any remedy extant. Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and sold everywhere by druggists and agents.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Electro Psychology.—MESSRS. BRITTAN AND FISKE will give their next Lecture and Experiments at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING. Class on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

ARTELLS.—In Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, Jan. 23, after a long illness, ANTONIO ARTELLS, of Reus, Spain.

GEERY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, MARY GEERY, wife of Hugh Geery, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 583 3d-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 23, at 3½ o'clock A. M., at his residence, No. 252 Cumberland-st., Rev. BAYNARD RUSH HALL, D. D., aged 65 years.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, in Claremont-av., between DeKalb and Myrtle. All friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, Mr. EDWARD HUGHES, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Pacific-st. and Nostrand-av., without further notice.

MEEKS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, Mr. JOSEPH K. MEEKS aged 67 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 190 Wooster-st., his late residence.

PECKHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, ALFRED G. PECKHAM, late of the firm of Peckham, Merrill, Fitch & Co., in the 58th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 East 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Providence and Newport papers please copy.

SPENCE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, CLARA A., daughter of William and Mary E. Spence, aged 1 year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 575 Broome-st.

SANDFORD.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, after a short illness, MARY L., only child of William M. and Phebe H. Sandford, aged 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Joseph W. Sandford, No. 108 Madison-av., on Monday, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

TOLAND.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 23, HENRY TOLAND, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Monday morning next, at 8½ o'clock, punctually, from his late residence, No. 34 West 15th st. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

WHITE.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, of diphtheria, MARY, only child of Edward P. and Mary A. White, aged 2 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 Forsyth-st., on Monday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 41.—Jan. 24, 1863.
37, 26, 13, 61, 46, 68, 56, 30, 7, 34, 10, 17.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 42.—Jan. 24, 1863.
46, 23, 72, 63, 5, 73, 2, 50, 69, 57, 3, 6, 77.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Jan. 3, 1863, No. 19,473 drew $100,000; No. 633 drew $50,000; No. 23,275 drew $30,000; No. 18,903 drew $10,000; No. 20,680 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. A premium of 20 per cent. paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons, American gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

TO THE MARTYRS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS preëminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, its anti-bilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going right to the spot," tell the story as clearly as may be. It *does* go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The sickness at the stomach, pain between the shoulders and in the right side, yellow suffusion of the skin, costiveness, drowsiness and languor, dimness of sight, colic, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, low fever and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of acute and chronic liver complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of liver disease or bilious remittent fever. This the proprietors guarantee.
DEPOT, NO. 428 BROADWAY.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a Set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three, Five, and Six Dollars each, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,
Some as low as Two, Three, and Five Dollars a Set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 20.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MF'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail.
ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

The Sword Presentation to General Corcoran.

The Common Council Committee who went to Washington and Suffolk to procure the body of Adjt. Charles Laty, of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was killed at Fredericksburgh, to present a stand of colors to the Sickles Brigade and to present a sword to Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, returned from their mission yesterday. They went first to Washington, with the intention of going down the Potomac, but this design was frustrated, owing to the refusal to grant any more passes to Gen. Burnside's army, which was understood to be in active preparation for a movement of some kind. The Secretary of War took charge of the colors for the Sickles Brigade till the Committee should return to take them, or give orders for their further disposition.

The Committee then proceeded to Suffolk, Va., *via* Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. At the latter place they were treated with much consideration by Col. Adams, the commandant of the post, Capt. James Millward, who is the Captain of the port, and other gentlemen, not forgetting Assistant Engineer Baulch, of the New-York Fire Department, who has charge of the fire engines there. The boat that conveyed the party to Norfolk was the *City of Hudson*, Capt. S. D. Martin. She was gaily dressed with flags for the occasion, the Irish flag holding a prominent position. At Suffolk the Committee were received at the dépôt by Gen. Corcoran and the members of his Staff, and from the time of their arrival till their departure from there on last Wednesday, they were treated with the most liberal hospitality and kindness by the General and his officers.

The presentation of the sword took place on last Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the brigade review, the brigade being formed in hollow square, Major-Gen. John J. Peck and Staff and the entire division staff and line officers were present. William Walsh, President of the Board of Aldermen, made the presentation in a brief and neat speech, and Gen. Corcoran responded with much feeling. He regarded the testimonial with an especial degree of favor, because it came from the city where he first placed foot on landing in this country, and accepted it as he had accepted the grand ovation in New-York—as a mark of respect to the Irish people of the United States, who were burning with devotion to the country and flag of their adoption. The selection of himself by the rebels as a hostage for the felon Smith, and the indignities offered to him had made him for a while the representative man of the loyal Irish Americans, the rebels endeavoring to treat him with contempt as a reflection upon the royal Irishmen at the North, who in turn sought to do him high honor. He did then, however, only what he was endeavoring now to do—his duty. It was his duty then to stand firm and die, if necessary for the cause of the Union. He was ready to this now, and so were all of the men of his legion. Something was due to them and to the patriot Irish of the North, and it was the belief that the honor now offered him was as much for them as to himself, that he accepted it with thanks to the generous people of the city of New-York.

At the conclusion of the General's remarks loud cheers resounded from the ranks. The sword, with an elegant belt and a rich sash, and a beautifully engrossed and finely mounted copy of the resolutions were then inspected with a good deal of interest by the large circle of by-standers. "The boys want to see the sword, General," said an officer. "Yes," responded the General, "the boys must see it." Accordingly, Rev. James Dillon, Brigade Chaplain, girded on the sword on the General, when he mounted his horse and rode along the line, accompanied by his Staff. As he passed down he was welcomed amid a roar of cheers. The waving caps of the men, the brilliant uniforms of the officers, the saluting colors, the beating of drums and the playing of the bands, made the whole scene at this time peculiarly exciting and beautiful.

The work of the committee being now finished as far as practicable they desired to return home, but waived this desire for a day in order to pay their respects to Maj.-Gen. Peck, who invited them to a formal reception at his headquarters on Tuesday morning. Maj.-Gen. Peck, it should be mentioned, had dinned with Gen. Corcoran and the committee on Sunday. The reception the next day passed off very pleasantly, and on the day after the visiting party departed for New-York. During their stay at Suffolk a good deal of time was spent in riding to the camps and fortifications on horseback—a method of locomotion that at first gave considerable delight, and subsequently no little discomfort to those of the party who were unpractised riders. Gen. Corcoran accompanied them sometimes. He is a splendid horseman, and delighted in racing with the City Fathers. The various mishaps of these jaunts—especially if they were evident faults of bad horsemanship—were duly chronicled in song and sung at the next dinner table by the members of the General's staff. Lieut. George Macardle, the Chief Engineer of Gen. Peck's staff, who has charge of the construction of the fortifications about Suffolk, was very attentive to the committee.

THE COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

Meeting at Fifth-avenue Hotel—Interesting Statements by Hon. Eli Thayer and Judge Fraser—A Public Meeting to be Called.

A meeting of influential gentlemen was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Friday evening, with a view to consider the proposition of Hon. Eli Thayer relative to the colonization of Florida.

Mr. G. W. Blunt was called to the Chair, and Mr. Chas. Gould was selected for Secretary.

SPEECH OF ELI THAYER.

Hon. Eli Thayer, at the request of the Chair, proceeded to state the objects of the meeting. Mr. Thayer said their object was to introduce free labor into the States now in rebellion against the United States. He spoke of the success of the free-labor movement in Kansas, and the effect of that movement in advancing the interests of freedom in Missouri, Nevada, Colorado, New-Mexico and Arizona. The proposed scheme would, it was believed, not only advance the interests of free labor, but aid in putting down the rebellion. He proceeded to consider the possible results of the rebellion, advocating a complete social and political reconstruction of the Southern States as the only means of ending the war on a basis of prosperity to the South or to the country. This reconstruction must be based upon the absolute confiscation of rebel property. What is the use of abolishing Slavery in the Southern States if the rebels are allowed to own the land? The owners of the land have the control of the Southern country. The poor whites are no more free there than are the slaves. The emancipated slaves, destitute and helpless, could do nothing without the rebel master, who would prevent all progress, and all improvement in the condition of the slave. The blacks would even then fare worse than before. They would come in competition with the poor whites, and would, of course, fare worse than before. The mere abolition of Slavery does not improve the condition of the South. But the rebellion gives us the opportunity to reconstruct the South and to remedy the evil. The Confiscation law operates so that the bigger the rebel is the less is the penalty imposed, and, *vice versa*, the less the rebel the greater the penalty, because the law only confiscates the life-interest in the property or the land. If a rebel is to be shot, within five minutes, the forfeiture of his property is only for five minutes. Mr. Thayer thought that Florida presented the best field for testing his theory. There was no great hostility of the people of Florida to be overcome; there was no danger of serious interference from the rebels. There is a space in Florida as large as the State of Massachusetts, bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the wide and deep St. John's River. Why could not a thousand men be colonized there? The whole State is eight times as large as Massachusetts, and could sustain six millions of people. The State has not been fully settled, because it has had but eighteen years of peace. The natural resources of the State are such, that the same labor will yield $2 where it would yield but $1 in any other State. Silk enough could be made there to equal the production of the whole United States. In no other State could garden vegetables be raised all the year round. Applications had been made to him personally on the part of over forty thousand men who wished to go. From every part of the loyal States, men were offering to go on this expedition. His plan was to raise 20,000 men in thirty days, to take possession of the tract of land alluded to, and shortly take possession of the State, for they would be the State. The United States owns 20,000,000 acres of land in Florida, three-quarters of which are in the tract of land between the St. Johns and the Atlantic. The United States and the State of Florida together own 30,000,000 acres out of the 38,000,000 acres of land in the State, and the remaining 8,000,000 acres are doubtless owned by rebels. It is proposed that the men who colonize shall be enlisted in the service of the United States for nine months. They would, of course, be equipped by the Government, and the objection of the cost to the emigrant would be removed. The State is the healthiest in the Union, and the St. John's Tract is the healthiest portion of the State. The emigrants find the State without a Constitution—the old one being abolished—and the first business after landing would be to make a new Constitution, elect a Governor and United States Senators. He would have a clause in the Constitution, that treason to the United States is treason to the State. [Applause.] He would have the Legislature confiscate the rebel land and apportion it among the emigrants, according to the present laws for entering public lands. He would hold out inducements to the natives of Florida to become loyal and good citizens, under the new régime. He thought we had had slaughter enough of our friends in the South, and that in every battle we had killed more of our friends than of our enemies on the other side. His plan would begin with a base line of productive industry, with loyalty only behind it, and it would be constantly widening. There would be an army for defence in the front, and an army of production in the rear. He believed the rebels themselves could not find any means to contend against this scheme. It would have been better to invite the suffering operatives of Europe to come here and occupy the land, and take care of themselves. He had converted two-thirds of each branch of Congress to his views, and had the written indorsement of four members of the Cabinet. Other members of the Cabinet were also in favor of it. The question was whether we should have the South an established Confederacy, a desert, a settlement by compromise, an army of occupation, or this plan of colonization of landholders. He thought there was no doubt that the last plan was the best. It would settle the emancipation question. The Government is feeding fifty or sixty thousand contrabands who could be profitably employed by these new emigrants. As the South is conquered, this plan would find occupation for the negroes as fast as the Union and freedom could overtake them. Not only would this scheme employ the negroes in the South, but it would attract the negroes from the North to the South. The South could not object to the plan, because it would be making State rights paramount—the plan was in fact founded on the favorite Southern doctrine of State rights. On the whole he believed his scheme presented a solution of the great question of the rebellion. The success of colonization would be the emasculation of the Southern army, and would afford every inducement for the conscripts in the Southern army to return to their homes.

Judge Fraser of Florida, at the request of the chair, made some statements relative to the tract of land proposed for the colony. He thought it was not the most productive in the world, but could grow sugar, cotton and the tropical fruits in profitable abundance. Much of the land along the St. John's River had already been cultivated with vegetables for Northern markets. The pine timber is a mine of wealth to the country. The income to St. Johns from lumber alone was $5,000,000 per annum. There is also much fine live oak, cedar and cypress. There is an opening for enterprising men. Judge Fraser spoke warmly in favor of the scheme of Mr. Thayer as the very best that could be thought of to preserve Florida to the Union.

Mr. Thayer further spoke of the economy of the scheme as being cheaper than the blockade—costing only as much as it would to blockade the coast for a year.

In response to a question from Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Mr. Thayer said he supposed that the Government experiment of raising cotton at Port Royal was not a success, and that the Government could not carry on farming to advantage.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Orton, Mr. Thayer said this scheme would not be inoperative if the armies of the rebels surrendered. He had told the President and Secretary of War that in ninety days after the inauguration of the plan they would have Florida a Free State within the Union.

Mr. Gould suggested the propriety of a public meeting to aid the cause.

Col. James McKaye thought it best to work directly for the point of testing the scheme by experiment.

Mr. Thayer expressed his preference for a public meeting.

Mr. Gould then offered a resolution that a public meeting be called to hear Mr. Thayer discuss the question, and that a Committee, of which Mayor Opdyke should be Chairman, should be appointed to carry the plan of calling a meeting into effect.

Judge Bonney expressed his approval of Mr. Hayer's plan, and of the projected meeting.

Mr. Gould's resolution was passed, and the Committee was appointed by the Chair.

Mayor Opdyke was made Chairman, and the twenty gentlemen present were appointed to act in concert with him, as follows:

George Opdyke, Geo. W. Blunt, Waldo Hutchins, Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., George W. Wright, Abraham R. Eno, Benjamin W. Bonney, Wm. H. Fogg, Edgar Ketchum, Prosper M. Wetmore, James McKaye, Charles Gould, William Orton, Charles Butler, Wellington H. Tyler, Joseph N. Orvis, W. W. Green, G. W. Vesey, S. P. Pond, H. M. Bowman.

The meeting soon after adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD.

The Train Runs Into an Open Draw-Bridge—The Engineer and Two Passengers Killed—Supposed Negligence of the Draw-tender.

A lamentable accident occurred on the Hoboken and Newark Railroad at a few minutes past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by which three persons lost their lives and two others were seriously injured. The first morning train on that road leaves Newark at 6 o'clock, and usually arrives in Hoboken at 18 minutes past 6. At a little more than half the distance from Newark to Hoboken the road passes over a bridge spanning the Hackensack River. This bridge has a draw which is always left open during the night to allow vessels to pass, but is required to be closed early in the morning, before the train from Newark comes along, unless a vessel should be passing at the time, in which case a signal is required to be displayed, as a warning for the train to stop. Whether that signal was so displayed when the train came along, yesterday, is a question in dispute, and will probably be a subject of investigation at the proper time. If it was displayed, it was unfortunately not seen by the engineer in time to stop the train, and the result was that the engine and tender, together with the baggage and smoking car, were precipitated through the draw into the river. There was only one passenger-car in the train, and this, fortunately, escaped. It was but a hairbreadth escape, however; for the car was propelled to the very brink of the gulf, and now stands upon the bridge, with its forward end projecting several feet over the draw. There were ten or twelve passengers in the car at the time, all of whom escaped injury. The persons who were killed, were the engineer, whose name is Jacob A. Woodruff, and who is supposed to have remained at his post and gone down with his engine, and two passengers, whose names are unknown. Although the tide was low at the time, yet such was the impetus, that the engine and tender were completely buried out of sight in the bed of the river. The passengers who lost their lives were in the smoking-car at the time, together with the conductor and a boy, who escaped. The conductor, however, whose name is Wm. H. Havens, was thrown into the water, where he remained some time, and is considerably injured. The fireman, also, saved his life by jumping from the falling wreck, although he landed in the water and was considerably injured. The passengers who were lost, the conductor says, were laborers going to their work at the long dock of the Erie Railroad. Neither of their bodies nor that of the engineer has yet been recovered. The passengers say that after the accident occurred, the man who attends the draw-bridge came out of his house near by with nothing on but his pants and shirt, and with the appearance of having just got out of bed. They are of the opinion that he neglected to display the signal, although he says that it was up, and when the passengers' attention was called to it they found it properly displayed. They think, however, that the signal was raised during the excitement and confusion after the accident, in order to make it appear all right for the bridge-tender. The passengers agree in saying that the whistle blew and the brakes were put on before the train reached the bridge, but not in time to prevent the accident. The engineer whose business it was to look out for the signal, having lost his life, cannot of course give his evidence as to whether it was displayed or not; but whatever may have been the facts, the accident teaches a lesson which should have been sufficiently learned from the great Norwalk accident, (which was precisely similar to this,) and that is, that the lives of scores of passengers should not be made to hang on the chances of an engineer seeing a given signal, or the chance of a signal man attending to his business, but every train should be compelled by law to come to a dead stand at every draw-bridge, whether the signal be up or down. This is the preventive that has been applied on the Eastern roads since the Norwalk accident, and it has proved effectual and satisfactory to the public.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A railroad accident occurred this (Saturday) morning, on the Hoboken and Newark railroad, in consequence of the locomotive and baggage car being precipitated into the Hackensack river, involving the loss of four lives and the narrow escape of another. The following is a statement obtained from officers of the Company:

The train that left the Morris and Essex dépôt, Newark, at 6 o'clock, A. M., ran into the draw over the Hackensack river. [illegible] the engine, after the train had started, were lost, together with one or two passengers. The conductor, Mr. Havens, says that when he went around his train previous to starting to see that no person was riding on the engine and that all was right—no one was on the engine but the engineer and fireman. The fireman, after the accident, informed him that the man got on the engine after it had started, contrary to the rules of the Company. The fireman further states that the red light, (signal for danger), was burning dimly, and that the white light, (signal that all was right) was not up. The locomotive and baggage car with some seven passengers in it, ran off into the river. The locomotive went to the bottom and the baggage car floated down, and was subsequently brought and lashed to the bridge. The front end of the passenger car went some six or eight feet over the opening of the draw without doing it any serious damage or injuring any passenger on the car.

NAMES OF THE DROWNED.

Jacob Woodruff, engineer; Patrick Gallahan or Gallagher, employe on the Erie Railway; —— Vincent, the man on the engine, and an unknown young man about 18 years of age, dressed in United States uniform.

The engineer discovered the draw out of place and whistled down the brakes, but too late to prevent the accident. The fireman jumped from the engine into the river and swam ashore. The conductor, Mr. Haven, was in the baggage-car, and was injured in its descent, but succeeded in swimming to the shore, after twice going under. Five of the other passengers also escaped. A passenger states that just after the accident he saw the bridge-tender come out but partially dressed, as though he had just got out of bed. The draw, which is left open during the night, should have been in its place at 6 o'clock, but the blame is principally attributed to the engineer, who should have stopped the train unless he distinctly saw the white light up.

Launch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Golden City.

Yesterday afternoon the shipyard of Mr. William H. Webb, situated at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, was crowded with people, among whom were a large number of the fair sex, to witness the launch of the Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City*. At 1 o'clock P. M. the last shore was knocked away, and amidst the shouts of those present the noble vessel glided into the water. She has been built under the superintendence of Capt. William Skiddy. Annexed is the

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

She is 340 feet long, 45 feet in breadth, and 31 feet deep; built with solid floor, water-tight cross bulkheads, and strengthened with long iron braces, double laid, running diagonally and longitudinally. The materials used in the construction are for the frame white oak for all the bottom and lower timber, and hacmatack for top timbers—inside planking and beams of pitch pine; knees of hacmatack, outside planking on bottom of white oak, and on top sides of pitch-pine. Deck plank for all the decks of white pine laid in narrow streaks. The inside fastenings of the vessel are iron and yellow metal of unusually large size; those for the outside are of copper below deep water load line, and of galvanized iron above load water line. She will be rigged with two masts, fitted with yards in the usual manner. The vessel has four decks, the upper, called guard deck, extending beyond the sides of the vessel as far as the sides of the wheel-houses, and running the whole length of the vessel; that portion projecting over the sides of the ship forming a promenade and space for working the ship outside of the cabins. Above the guard deck, over the cabins, is another light promenade deck. Cabins for both ladies and gentlemen are situated at both ends of the vessel, on three decks, affording berths for nearly 2,000 passengers.

Upon the successful completion of the launch, the *Golden City* was towed to the foot of Twelfth-street, at which place the Novelty Iron Works are situated, in order to receive

HER ENGINES,

which will be single beam, 105 inches in diameter with 12 foot stroke. They will be supplied with steam from four vertical tubular boilers placed forward of the engine; will be fitted with surface condensers so as to supply the boilers with fresh water, and will have an Allen cut-off for regulating the steam valves of the engine.

IN CASE OF FIRE,

a large steam-pump and boiler, independent of the two large steam-pumps attached to the engine proper, will be placed forward on the upper deck, as that portion of the ship is generally the last to be consumed by fire.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge McCunn passed sentence upon the following persons, whose conviction has been previously reported:

Mary Ann Dorsey, for attempt at grand larceny, City Prison 1 day.

George Johnson, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary 1 year.

Margaret McCarty, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary 6 months.

Ellen Gorman and Bridget Minor, for attempt at grand larceny, City Prison, 1 day each.

Milton J. Cook, for assault with intent to commit a rape, State Prison, five years. Cook was convicted on Wednesday last of attempting to commit a rape upon a little colored girl, eight years of age, at a tenement house in Wooster-street in December. He is an intelligent, and apparently, a respectable man about forty years of age, and was engaged in selling Bibles and religious books as an agent of the Bible Society. He came to this City about a year ago from Michigan, and resided at a lodging-house in Broadway—the inmates of which gave him a very high character as a quiet, peaceable, and very pious man. When brought up for sentence, yesterday, he addressed the Court at considerable length, asserting his innocence of the charge, and claiming that he was a persecuted and injured man. He commented on the evidence, charged the witnesses with perjury, censured the District-Attorney, and said that he had been *persecuted* instead of *prosecuted*.

He said that there was a bitter conspiracy to crush and disgrace him forever, for which the mother of the child would be punished hereafter. He said that the contagion of prejudice had spread among the magistrates, the District Attorney, and probably the jury. He claimed to be a victim of popular prejudice in favor of the colored race. He left it to the Judge to decide whether he was not less guilty than his persecutors.

The Judge remarked that it was always painful to sentence a man of the prisoner's standing and intelligence. If guilty, no punishment was too severe; if innocent, he would endeavor to aid counsel in establishing it. He did not think he would be fulfilling the duty imposed upon him by society if he did not inflict the full punishment allowed by law, which was five years imprisonment in the State Prison.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions in aid of the suffering operatives of Great Britain, Jan. 24, 1863:

Sheldon Moore Kensington, Conn.	$1 00
R. N. A. Honsaye	1 50
Fred'k Marquand	50 00
W. W. De Forest	500 00
Total	$552 50
Previously reported	109,913 57
Grand Total	$110,466 17

A. A. LOW, Treasurer,
No. 31 Burling Slip.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Lectures by Clergymen.—The South Church lectures, enlisting some of the most eminent clerical talent in the country, are delivered on Sunday evenings at the South Baptist Church, on Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The subject for to-night is "The Bondage of Sin," to be discussed by Prof. Shedd. The remaining lectures of the series will be delivered as follows:

Feb. 1—Reasonableness of Faith, by A. Stevens, D. D.
Feb. 8—Salvation Only by Grace in Christ, by A. H. Vinton, D. D.
Feb. 15—Prayer and Divine Providence, by Thos. Dewitt, D. D.
Feb. 22—Atonement, by H. E. Weston, D. D.
March 1—Resignation, by Edwin Thompson, D. D.
March 8—Trinity, by H. D. Ganse.
March 15—Incarnation, by R. S. Storrs, Jr. D. D.
March 22—Personality of the Holy Spirit, by J. P. Thompson, D. D.
March 29—Inspiration of the Scriptures, by W. R. Williams, D. D.
April 5—Resurrection of the Body, by R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
April 12—Man in the Future World, by John Cotton Smith, D. D.
April 19—Relations of Doctrine to Life.

Police Changes.—The following changes have been made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Charles McDonnell to the Sixth Precinct; Peter Rogers to the Seventh; Aaron Butts to the Fifteenth. *Resignations*—John J. Cook, of the Eighth Precinct; Francis P. Sackmeister, of the Ninth; Arthur Johnston, Eleventh; Wm. J. Williams and DeWitt C. Ward, of the Nineteenth; and Francis Wilsey, of the Twenty-fourth.

Funeral of Lieut. Wm. Gwin.—The body of the late Lieut.-Com. William Gwin, mortally wounded in the action before Haines' Bluff, Dec. 27, 1862, has arrived in this city. The funeral will take place at [illegible] Church, corner of Madison-avenue and [illegible]-street, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on [illegible], the 27th inst. His remains, under naval escort, will be taken to Newark, New-Jersey, for interment.

New-York Hospital Weekly Report to Jan. 23, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 16	132	225	357
Admitted to Jan. 23	27	21	48
Discharged, cured or relieved	34	56	90
Died	3	4	7
Remaining at date	122	177	299

Males, 283; females, 16.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Resolutions on the Death of Professor (Brig.-Gen.) Joshua W. Sill.

At a meeting of the Faculty, Instructors and Students of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, held in the chapel Jan. 13, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The mournful intelligence has reached us of the death of Brig.-Gen. Joshua W. Sill, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in this Institute, who, on the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, relinquished his chair—temporarily, as we trusted—to enter the military service of his country, and fell at the head of his division while gallantly leading it into battle at Stones River, Tennessee, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862; therefore,

Resolved, That Professor Sill was one whose conspicuous virtues and refined manners, combined with ripe erudition and quiet energy, fitted him equally to adorn the walks of civil and military life; that our association with him had given him a large and lasting place in our esteem; and that we mourn his loss, not merely as an efficient colaborer and an accomplished instructor, but as a brother and a friend.

Resolved, That as we review the record of his brief military life; a life of unremitting toil, welcome hardships, unwavering devotion to duty, rounded at last by the eager immolation of self on the altar of country, we find but a firmer faith in the ultimate triumph of the sacred cause of the Union; and a fresh stimulus to zeal, in serving those ends, at which our beloved associate never ceased to aim—"Our Country's, God's, and Truth's."

Resolved, That we will wear in his honor the usual badge—a crape upon the left arm for thirty days, and that we will inscribe upon the walls of the Institute some more enduring memorial of his virtues, which may inspire with grateful regard, and incite to noble emulation, the youth of future generations.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with the expression of our heartfelt sympathy in their special affliction, and that the same be published in the principal newspapers of Brooklyn and New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

More Soldiers Pay.—Mr. Marcus L. Ward, of Newark, yesterday afternoon received a large sum of money from the Seventh New-Jersey Regiment, the proceeds of their recent payment. The plan upon which Mr. Ward operates, in the delivery of money to the families of soldiers, and which originated with that philanthropic gentleman, is so simple, and at the same time, admirable, that we describe it for the benefit of other localities which are as yet destitute of any system of distribution. The plan is for the men, as soon as paid, to hand their money to the Chaplain of their respective regiments, taking a receipt for the same. A draft is then forwarded to Mr. Ward for the amount, the soldiers sending their receipts to their families, who present them to Mr. Ward, when they are duly honored. By this plan it is found that much less money is squandered by the soldiers than is customary, as a faithful Chaplain usually succeeds in persuading the men to forward nearly all their pay. Mr. Ward has received hundreds of thousands of dollars—probably fifty thousand within the past week—and not a dollar has been lost. The performance of the almost incredible labor of receiving, arranging and paying out this money, besides writing innumerable letters for soldiers wives and friends, all of which is performed by Mr. Ward without fee or reward, render his example one of the noblest with which genuine Christian philanthropy has ever blessed mankind. We think the plan adopted by Mr. Ward, if introduced everywhere, could not fail of the happiest results. It is true every community is not blessed with such a large-hearted friend of the soldier, to perform the labor gratuitously, yet even if some competent person had to be paid for doing it, it would be far better than the ordinary plan of the soldier simply forwarding his money, without any one to look after it. In the case we have described, not only the direct appeals of the Chaplain are effective, but the pride of the soldier, prompts him to be not behind his fellows in the amount he sends home.

A Pair of Dead-Locks.—In the Essex County Oyer and Terminer the Jury in the case of Thomas Ryder, indicted for manslaughter, which retired on Friday morning at 11 o'clock, had not agreed upon a verdict last evening, the trouble being that there were ten stubborn men who would not yield to the other two. There is another Jury out, which has been at a dead-lock upon a case of assault and battery ever since 5 o'clock Friday night.

LAW REPORTS.

Husband of Party Not a Competent Witness—Counter-Claim Sustained.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Leonard.

Mary Ann Burdick vs. Dennis F. Root.—Plaintiff sued the defendant to recover $416, being the balance of rent of house No. 157 West Forty-third-street. It appeared in evidence on the trial that two contracts were made between the parties, by the first of which the rent was fixed at $375 per year, and by the second $400.

Plaintiff's counsel offered the husband of plaintiff as a witness, to which defendant objected, and objection was sustained. The defendant also sought to set off $45 37 for repairs done to the house with plaintiff's consent.

The defendant's counsel requested the Court to charge the jury that plaintiff was entitled to recover under the first agreement as to the amount of rent to be paid, for the reason that only this agreement was alleged in the complaint. The Court refused so to charge, and defendant excepted. The jury finally awarded the plaintiff $71 66 damages.

George W. Streeter for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey for defendant.

Dr. Brown and his Insurance Company—The Result.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Justice Hoyt.

E. M. Brown vs. The Kings County Fire Ins. Co.—The plaintiff in this case is the Doctor Brown who is indicted for causing the death of Clementina Anderson, by producing an abortion on her person. The suit was brought to recover the amount of a policy on plaintiff's store, insured by defendants, and which was destroyed by fire about two years ago. The company claimed that the Doctor had used inflammatory compounds and articles of a combustible nature, contrary to the provisions of the policy, and which articles had caused the fire. The plaintiff claimed that as he did not manufacture the article on the premises insured, but in a rear building, the mere heating of the ointment did not vitiate the policy. This case was stated in the Times of December 17, 1862, and now resulted in a judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,692 50.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Syar vs. De Bow, et al; Cheesman vs. Franklin.—Orders settled.

De Groot vs. Talmage.—Motion granted without costs.

Wilsey vs. Danforth.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Judd vs. Cronin, et al; Cowdrey vs. Lawrence; Smith vs. Baldwin.—Motions granted.

Block vs. Cozans, et als; Phelps vs. Peet, et als.—Motion denied without costs.

Adams et al. vs. Clifford et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Chambers vs. Bradley et al.—Costs must be stricken out of the judgment, without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to move for costs.

More of the Intercepted Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHELL.

Among the recent batch of correspondence captured on the person of Mr. Sanders, was one written by John Mitchell, one of the Irish rebels of '48. The letter is addressed to the Dublin *Nation*, and commences by telling how he escaped into Virginia. He arrived *incog.* at New-York, and proceeded as fast as possible to one of the Southern counties, where he, in company with two officers of the rebel army, crossed the Potomac, "close by four gunboats, and under the bows of a Yankee revenue cutter." He extols the people of the lower counties of Maryland, says they are loyal to the core to the rebel conspiracy, and that they are constantly smuggling contraband goods to their friends in the South. Mr. Mitchell says that north of the Potomac there is no law, and he was in doubt all the time whether he was in America or Poland or Venetia. Of course, the "down-trodden and humiliated" people of Maryland engage a great portion of the writer's attention, and he cannot find words enough to extol them for their patience and Southern patriotism. Richmond he finds very little changed, and that the Irish citizens are giving a hearty support to the government. The letter concludes as follows:

"There are, as I learn, about forty thousand Irishmen in the Southern army; but they are distributed, as they ought to be, through all regiments and all arms of the service, and have never been formed into an Irish brigade. They do not pretend to fight this American quarrel *as Irishmen*; nor do they desecrate the name nor prostitute the flag of Ireland at all. As for the Northern Irish, who seem to have got themselves persuaded that the enfranchisement of Ireland is somehow to result from the subjugation of the South, and that the repeal of one Union in Europe depends on the [illegible] of [illegible] Union in America, our friends here do not understand the process of reasoning which leads to that conclusion; nor do I. They call these Northern Irish, as well as all the other Northern forces, by the one general name, Yankees; and indignantly protest that the green bunting under which Irish brigades have chosen to march to the invasion and subjugation of the South, is not the banner of Ireland at all—merely one of the Yankee insignia. In all this I agree with them entirely. Nobody has the right to unfurl the colors of Ireland in a war of invasion and plunder and coercion. These Irish at the South have never pretended to mix up their native country in the struggle; they indulge in no Fontenoyism; they flaunt no Sunbursts; they display on their banners no Round Towers, Wolf Dogs, or Crownless Harps; but go ahead quite simply, under the Stars and Bars of their adopted country, to defend their own homes and hearths from a host of greedy invaders. If they should be ever overpowered and defeated, Ireland, at least, will not be dishonored in *their* persons.

But they have no thought of being defeated; and I will sum up my impression by declaring my conviction that this Confederacy can never be conquered."

The Russian War Vessel General Admiral.

LETTER FROM MR. WEBB, HER BUILDER.

New-York, Jan. 23.

George W. Blunt, Esq., New-York:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to reply as follows to your recent inquiry relative to the circumstances connected with the construction of the frigate *General Admiral*, for the Russian imperial government:

During the years 1851 and 1852, a correspondence on the subject of constructing vessels in this country was held between that Government and myself, and an agent was sent to St. Petersburg on two different occasions. The Russian Government, however, declined to contract through the medium of an agent, and invited me to St. Petersburg. I arrived there early in the Summer of 1853, and in due time entered into a contract for the construction of a line-of-battle ship of ninety guns, the order bearing date St. Petersburg, Aug. 31, 1853, and I then returned to New-York, and immediately commenced the work. Shortly after this, war was announced between Russia and the Allies, with all of whom the United States was then at peace, and the legality of my continuing the prosecution of the work became questionable. The result was the *suspension* of the work and *postponement* of the fulfillment of the contract *until after the restoration of peace*, as will fully appear from the following letter, viz.:

New-York, March 26, 1856.

May it please your Highness:

Reliable information having reached this country that negotiations for the establishment of peace between the Russian Imperial Government and the Allies were about to be opened in Paris, the undersigned, trusting they may result successfully, most respectfully requests that your Highness will be pleased to permit the undersigned to call the early attention of your Highness to the contract for building a line-of-battle-ship, &c., made between the Russian Imperial Government and the undersigned, (Aug. 31,) Sept. 12, 1853, (more especially as the undersigned has long since made heavy expenditures in money for procuring timber for the building of said ship,) and intimate the wishes of the Russian Imperial Government to the undersigned in relation thereto.

(Signed) W. H. WEBB.

To His Imperial Highness, The Grand Duke of Constantine, General Admiral of Russian Imperial Navy.

An answer to the above letter, dated St. Petersburgh, April 26, 1856, announced the contemplated departure of officers thence to this country to proceed with the construction of the ship-of-the-line, resulting in the production of the *General Admiral*, as originally proposed by myself, instead of the old style line-of-battle-ship proposed by the Russian naval authorities. The ship was completed early in the Spring, and sailed hence early in the Summer of 1859.

I have given you, perhaps, more particulars than you desire, but you will please make such use thereof as you may think proper.

Yours, very truly, W. H. WEBB.

The Late Col. Garesche.

ORDER OF ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Jan. 16, 1863.

Orders.—With profound sorrow the Adjutant-General announces to the officers of his Department the decease of one of their comrades. To use the words of his Commanding-General, in his brief dispatch from the battle-field near Murfreesboro: "We have to deplore the loss of Lieut.-Col. Garesche, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited their admiration."

Lieut.-Col. Julius P. Garesche, Assistant Adjutant-General, was a graduate of the Military Academy, in the class of 1841. As Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery, he served with distinction in the war with Mexico, and afterward in Texas. Appointed to the Adjutant-General's Department in 1855, he was ordered to duty in the Bureau at Washington, where, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he was the senior assistant. His ability and untiring industry have left their impress on the elaborate records over which he presided; and the universal and unfeigned regret at his loss, so freely expressed by all who came in contact with him, is a touching evidence of his value as an officer, and his worth as a man. Just and uncompromising in his official conduct, he was yet courteous, obliging and affable. Possessing a chivalric spirit, with a high order of professional attainment, he hastened to embrace the first opportunity given him to enter on a more brilliant sphere of action, and reported to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans as his chosen Chief of Staff, in time to render essential aid in organizing the army with which the field of Murfreesboro was won. At a critical moment on the 31st of December, when the General, with his Staff, dashed forward to restore the tide of battle, which was turning against our arms, "the noble Col. Garesche" was instantly killed by a cannon ball.

What lot can be more enviable to a soldier than this? Of singularly spotless private character, faithful in the observance of his obligations as a Christian, and devoted in his leisure hours to the exercise of benevolent acts, honored and beloved in his profession, he died as a true hero, and is mourned with a depth and sincerity of grief not often betrayed.

The officers of the Adjutant-General's Department will wear the badge of mourning for thirty days in respect to his memory.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General

Tribute to the Late Capt. Cartwright, of the Fifth New-York.

Headquarters Fifth Regiment N. Y. V.,
Camp near Henry House, Va., Jan. 18, 1863.

The officers of this regiment have noticed with satisfaction the praises bestowed on the late Capt. T. W. Cartwright, Jr., their companion in arms. From the formation of this organization, enlisting in the ranks at the outbreak of this rebellion, young Cartwright thought only of serving his country in her hour of peril; for him no duty was too irksome, no labor too severe, no danger too perilous. Every energy of his youthful mind was bent to the faithful performance of the duties assigned him. Severely wounded at Big Bethel, he returned to his regiment before having fairly recovered, and for his gallant conduct at that battle he received his first promotion.

Zeal and earnestness, for which he was conspicuous in the ranks, clung to him as an officer. At the battle of Gaines' Mills he received another dangerous wound, and again returning to duty while yet suffering from its effects, with his arm in a sling, he participated with his regiment in the brief but glorious Maryland campaign, serving night and day, regardless of his suffering. When this emergency was past, and the army remained quiet, he was sent on recruiting duty, that he might not be exposed to the inclement weather of a Winter bivouac. It having been erroneously reported that his father was killed in the late battle of Fredericksburgh, he came on for his body, and this exposure so irritated his wound that erysipelas ensued and closed his earthly career.

The officers of the regiment deeply mourn his loss, while with pride and pleasure they bear testimony to the purity and uprightness of his character, to his self-sacrificing devotion to his country, exhibited by his unflinching gallantry on the field of battle; and we trust that the remembrances of his many virtues as a man, and his noble bearing as an officer, will long be cherished by every member of the regiment as worthy of all imitation and praise.

His parents and family all have our united and sincere sympathy.

CLEVELAND WINSLOW,
Col. Fifth N. Y. Vols., in behalf of the officers.
To Thos. W. Cartwright, No. 258 West Twenty-ninth-street.

Obituary.

—Grant Thorburn died in New-Haven, Conn., on Jan. 21, in the ninetieth year of his age. Mr. Thorburn has kept the leading incidents of his life so constantly before the public in his characteristic communications to the Press, that it is not necessary to renew them in detail. He was born in Scotland, came to this country just before the close of the last century, and established himself in business in this City, where he resided for a number of years. A few years ago he published his autobiography, and in that, as well as in his communications to the Press, he never ceased urging upon the young the cause of his having attained such a vigorous old age. Chief among them were his regular and perfectly temperate habits, and the home comforts which two or three happy marriages brought him.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 24, 1863.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95	1300	Cary Imp. Co.	7¾
4,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	96	410	Pac. Mail S. Co.	178
15,000	do	95⅞	400	do b10	178
22,000	do	95¾	320	N. Y. Cen. R. b3	120½
1,300	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes......small	102	400	do	120⅜
18,000	do	102	100	do s10	120⅜
69,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅞	700	do s3	120¼
45,000	do	95¾	300	Erie Railway	79½
2,500	U. S. D. N's	144½	400	do	79
10,000	do	145	100	do b10	79
10,000	do	145¼	1200	do	78½
6,000	Ky. State 6s	100	200	do	78
10,000	Ill. War Loan	105	100	do s10	78
10,000	Ind. St. 5s W. L.	[illegible]	100	do s30	77¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1800	do	78⅜
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s '90	[illegible]	200	do b10	78½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do b30	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo. St. 6s	67¼	200	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	67⅝	1200	Erie Railway Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	67⅞	50	do	[illegible]
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo.	66	200	do	[illegible]
2,000	Cal. State 7s	129½	200	do	[illegible]
4,000	do	130	1400	Hudson Riv. R. opg.	[illegible]
1,000	Erie 4th M. B.	111	200	do	[illegible]
10,000	Erie R. 5th M. B b10	107½	400	Harlem R.	[illegible]
15,000	do	107	1700	do	39
6,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	106	300	do	38¾
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	127½	100	do s60	38½
5,000	do	128	100	do	38⅞
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	103½	100	do s30	38½
3,000	Mich. So. S. F	113½	100	do b10	39
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	123	100	do	38⅞
2,000	A. & T. H. 1st M	107½	250	Harlem R. Pref	77
5,000	do	108	15	do	75½
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M pf.	96	100	do s10	75½
2,000	do	95½	54	do	76
5,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	83½	100	Mich. C. R.	97
14,000	do	83¾	200	do b30	97½
6,000	do	84	165	do	97⅜
2,000	do	84½	250	do	97⅞
5,000	do	85	50	do b10	98
5,000	Ch. & R. I. Bs	118	100	do b3	98
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	43½	300	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	64
20,000	do	44	300	do s30	63½
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72½	50	do s30	64
4,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	64	200	do s60	64
1,000	do	65	100	do b10	64½
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92½	500	do	64⅜
5,000	do	91½	500	do	64⅜
20,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	115	250	do b15	64½
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	117½	225	Alt. & T. Haute Pfd	68⅜
7,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	105½	300	do	68
2,000	do	105	100	do b30	69
20,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	87	700	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	82	400	do	105¼
10,000	do b30	83	200	do	105½
11,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66	100	do b15	105¾
5	Commonwealth Bk.	84½	60	Panama R.	185
10	Nassau Bank	100	25	do	184½
30	Bank of Commerce	98	200	Ill. Cen. Full S x.d	91
180	Am. Ex. Bank	97½	500	Ill. C. R. Scrip	96
40	Chatham Bank	88	100	do	96½
20	Hanover Bank	90	200	do	97
30	Metropolitan Bank	104½	5000	Ill. Cen. Can. b.s.	81
100	do	105	200	Clev. & Pitts. Rd.	71½
58	Phœnix Bank	106	1200	do	72
65	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	100	do b30	72½
35,000	American Gold	148½	100	do b10	72½
10,000	do s5	148¾	100	do s30	71¾
10,000	do s10	148¾	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	165
10,000	do s20	148¾	16	Galena & Chi. Rd	95½
160,000	do	148⅞	300	do	96
125,000	do	149	300	do	96¼
10,000	do b10	149¼	50	do	95⅞
20,000	do b30	149	200	do	96⅜
30,000	do b30	149	1500	Clev. & Tol. Rd	94
10,000	do s5	148⅞	100	do c	93¾
75	Cits. Gas Co., B'klyn	100	1000	do b3	94
300	Canton Comp'y	28	458	Chi. & R. I. Rd.	95½
150	do	28¼	200	do	95¾
200	do	28¾	300	do	95⅞
100	do	29¾	100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	110
28	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	130	300	do	111
50	Nor. & Wor. R.	82½	200	do	111¼
200	Reading R. opg.	92	12	Mil. & P. du C. R.	45
50	Nic. Trans. Co.	5½	100	do	46
50	do	5	7	M. & P. du C. 2d pf	92
10	Penn. Coal Co	129	10	P., Ft. W. & C. R	73
12	do	129½	700	do	74
25	Cum. Coal Pref.	22¾	500	do s30	74½
100	do	22⅝	100	do b10	74¾
100	do b30	22¾	400	do	75
150	do	22½	200	do b10	75
			300	Alt. & T. Haute R.	41
			1200	do	40
			25	Cin. Ham. & D. R.	125

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95	500	Cary Impr. Co	7½
2,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	95¾	600	Erie Railway	79
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	102	500	do	79¼
			225	do	79⅜
4,000	do end.	101	200	Erie R. Pref	106½
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95½	300	do	106½
5,000	U. S. D. Nts	145½	100	Hud. R. R. ex.div.	94½
3,800	do	145¾	800	do	95
45,000	do	146	600	do	95½
20,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	63	50	Gal. & Chic	96½
25,000	Mo. State 6s	67	350	do	96
4,000	Virginia St. 6s	70	200	Harlem R	40
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '79	108	500	do	39½
15,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	84	300	do	39
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L'd Gr	66½	200	Michigan Cen. R	98½
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	87½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	65
12,000	Tol. & W. 2d m	92	50	do s30	64¾
7,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F	114	800	do	64⅝
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	72½	200	do	64⅞
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	43¾	100	do b30	65
2,000	do	43⅞	500	do	64¾
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	113½	200	do b10	65
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	123	350	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105½
3,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	82	500	do	105¾
1,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104½	100	do s60	105
3,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	109	100	Ill. Central R. S	97½
40,000	Amer. Gold	149⅞	800	do	97
45,000	do b3	150	50	do	96¾
60,000	do	149¾	100	Clev. & Pitt. R	71
10,000	do s15	149¾	1000	Clev. & Tol. R	94½
10,000	do b30	150	700	do	94
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	111½	200	do b30	94½
100	do	111½	200	Chic. & R. I. R	95½
100	Mechanics' Bank	105	50	do	95½
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	178	100	do b60	96
50	Del. & Hud. Cn. Co	130	100	do	95½
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	22½	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	74
200	Canton Co	29¾	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R	45
150	do	29⅞	300	Alt. & T. H. R	41
1200	do	30	400	do b30	42
5	N. Y. Cen. R. R	121	250	do	41½
100	do	120¾	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr. b30	71

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cert.	95⅞	200	Reading R.	93
5,000	U. S. D. Nts	145½	50	Mich. Cen. R	98
20,000	do	145⅝	450	M. S. & N. I. R.	64
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	62⅞	100	do	64½
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	67	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	96
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66	100	Clev. & Pitt. R	72
10,000	do	66½	100	Gal. & Chic. R	96
170,000	Amer. Gold	149½	400	Clev. & Toledo R.	94
20,000	do	149⅝	200	do	94⅛
450	N. Y. Cen. R.	121	100	Chic. & R. Is. R	95½
1000	Erie Railway	79	50	do	95
200	do	79½	100	do	94⅞
50	Erie R. Pref.	106½	200	Nic. Transit Co	5
200	Hudson R. R	97	250	Canton Co	29¾
400	Harlem Railroad	38¾	100	City Gas Light Co.	101½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000	Amer. Gold	150¼	300	Hudson River R	95⅜
10,000	do	150⅛	100	do opg	95½
10,000	do s30	149⅞	200	do	95½
90,000	U. S. D. N	146	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	64⅞
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	67	300	do b10	64½
100	Bruns. Land Co	8	100	do	64⅞
750	Canton Company	30½	100	do	64½
500	do	30⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S	105½
50	Cumb. Coal	23	100	do	105⅞
50	Pacific M. S. Co	176½	100	do	105¾
350	N. Y. Central R	121⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R opg	97
150	do	121¼	100	do	96¾
200	Erie Railway	79½	200	Clev. & Pitt. R. b10	72¾
450	do	79⅞	300	do	72
350	do	79½	500	do	72⅛
500	Erie R. Pref	106⅞	500	do	71⅞
200	do	106½	150	Galena & Chi	95¾
200	Mich. Cen. R.	98	500	Clev. & Tol. R	94½
300	Harlem R	39	400	Ch. & R. I. R	94⅞
100	do	38⅞	31	Mil. & P. Du C. R	45

Saturday, Jan. 24—P. M.

An error of importance occurred in the telegraphic copy of the Second Section of the Treasury Bill by the omission of the words *before* maturity, in the clause allowing the conversion of the three years' Treasury Notes into legal tender Notes. As the Bill now stands these Notes are convertible into legal tender Currency at any time *before* or after maturity, at the will of the holder, besides bearing interest payable half yearly in Coin.

Another heavy business was done to-day in Gold Coin, Customs Notes and Stocks, and for the most part at advancing prices. The speculative excitement appears to have received a fresh impulse since the reaction of Thursday afternoon and yesterday morning. The latest Public Board this afternoon made the following prices, as compared with Friday night. Unfavorable—though, as we have reason to suppose, utterly groundless—rumors from the Army on the Rappahannock contributed to the advance in Gold Coin, which sold as high as 150 ⅌ cent:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	148½	150½	Harlem	39½	38⅞
U. S. C. H. Notes	144½	146	Harlem Pref.	77½	74
Tennessees	60½	63	Mich. Central	96½	98
Missouris	66½	66⅞	Mich. Southern	63	64½
N. Y. Central	120½	121½	Mich. Guarant'd	104	105½
Erie	79½	79½	Illinois Cen. exd	93½	96½
Erie Preferred	106	106½	Pittsburgh	71½	71½
Hudson	95½	95x.d.	Galena	94½	95½
Toledo	92½	94	Rock Island	94½	94⅞
Pacific Mail	176	176½	7-30 ⅌ Cents	102	102

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Shoe and Leather	99½
Manhattan	124	Corn Exchange	100
Merchants'	101	Continental	85
Phenix	104	Commonwealth	84
Metropolitan	105	Importers and Traders'	96½
Nassau	100	Park	122½

The Railway Mortgages quickly recovered from the depression of yesterday, and sold at advancing prices, with one or two exceptions:

N. Y. Central 6s	114½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	97
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	72
Erie fourths, '80	116	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43½
Erie fifths, '88	107	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	64
Hudson firsts, '69	123	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	118
Hud. seconds, s. f., '85	120	Tol. & Wab. firsts	108
Hud. conv., '67	108	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91½
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	117	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	92
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Chi. & Rock Island 1sts	118
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ ct., '69-72	121	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	115
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	126¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds	104½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	103½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	87
Mich. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ⅌ c.	112	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	123	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	105
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	107½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	101
T. H. & Alt. 2ds Pref.	84	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $581,763 94, including for customs $178,000; payments, $1,558,489 72; balance, $9,858,460 39.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York,
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans .Steamer Bio Bio..............Jan. 31.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenue, east side of Fourth avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, both sides of Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: Sewer in Downing-street, from the sewer in Bedford-street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—

500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.

200,000 knit shirts.

500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6¼ ounces per yard.

200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.

All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower.

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

LEHIGH PIG-IRON—"POCO" BRAND—MANufactured by the Carbon Iron Company of Pennsylvania. For sale by

THEO. STURGES,
Agent for the Company,
No. 110 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863. }

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. Co.,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1863. }

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANticipation, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D,) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest at 6 per cent. from time of payment to the said 1st of May. By order,

C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK—A BANKing Association, Auburn, N. Y.—has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863 }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT SIX PER CENT., IN sums of from $5,000 to $10,000, on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, or at 7 per cent. on farming property; also smaller amounts at 7 per cent. No brokers' commission. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF all denominations bought at a small discount, by E. S. CHAPIN, No. 197 Greenwich-st., under the Ocean Bank.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 29th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI
RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY
COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 9, 2d floor.)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock, will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment at the office of said firm, at No. 421 Broome-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN W. MERSEREAU and WILLIAM HAWTHORN, under the name of J. W. MERSEREAU & CO., is this day dissolved.

The undersigned will continue the business, and is alone authorized to collect the debts due the firm and settle the business.

JOHN W. MERSEREAU.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—HALF interest in a respectable specialty practice, of such an income, that the partner investing capital of $3,000, will be guaranteed as income in the first year. Address, with real name, D. M., Station D, Post-office.

DENTISTRY

B. L. WAIT (LATE OF WAIT & SON) HAS opened an office at No. 98 4th-av., near 11th-st., where he continues to extract teeth under the new chemically purified chloroform with perfect success, without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $8 to $25. Filling, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 700 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or THEO STURGES, No. 110 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE FOR SALE—No. 23, on the north side. Lot 28x132. Rogers' lease, $400 a year ground rent. House large, in fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 376 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner, each 25x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE MODERN built three-story house, No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, near the Roosevelt-st. Ferry. Will be sold or rented at a low price. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—NEAR A station, 45 minutes from Broadway; ten trains to and fro daily; nice cottage, barn, 20 acres of good land, drained, subsoiled and otherwise improved; beautiful living stream flowing through it; view fine; location high, dry and healthy, near schools, churches, &c.; fine exposures for glass culture; abundance of small fruit. Price moderate; terms easy. Apply to, or address, C. B. MILLER, Horticultural Agency, No. 634 Broadway, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDing site in Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 31 or 32 acres, no waste, all strong land, and in the highest state of cultivation, four miles from the river, five by road; price $6,000. The site is worth the price to a person that properly values health. Vessels can be seen passing and repassing on the noble Hudson. Address A. B. C., Wappenger's Falls, Dutchess County, New-York. No one need apply unless he wants it for himself to build upon. Unincumbered, title clear, &c.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 28 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.

DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, WELL LIGHTED, with or without steam power. Rent very low. Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

BY D. W. IVES & CO., AT DERBY'S FINE ARTS GALLERIES, NO. 625 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS of a gentleman of this City, together with some choice additions from the easels of CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS, embracing examples, principally painted to order, by the following distinguished artists: Hart, Vernert, Nehlig, Louis Lang, Eastman Johnson, J. Crawford, Melby, Innes, Rondel, Shattuck, Alex. Wust, G. L. Brown, D. M. Carter, J. O'B. Inman, Vion, Mathews, Lacroix, Sommer, Oertel, Boutelle, Henry, McEntee, Warren, Keiffer, Wydeveld and others.

Believing that this collection contains many specimens exceedingly interesting to connoisseurs, amateurs and lovers of the fine arts generally, we respectfully invite attention to the sale.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, UNTIL SALE.

Catalogues ready for delivery as above, and at our down-town offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

Catalogues will be mailed to distant residents upon receiving a request to that effect.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID MANSION ON MURRAY HILL.—Will be sold by MILLER & KENNELLY, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the finely situated leasehold property, No. 220 Madison-av., southwest corner of 36th-st., 98 feet 9 inches front, on Madison-av., 95 feet on 36th-st., with elegant house and commodious stables. For terms, &c., apply to Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............$165
Second Cabin Passage..............100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............$110
Second Cabin Passage..............80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from this port next SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO	Saturday	Jan. 31
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.

WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach a sermon before this Association at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Parker's,) corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend.

J. L. HASTIE, Recording Secretary.

CHARLES C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, delivers his second discourse to young men, upon *Christian Heroism*, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. The music hereafter, morning and evening, will be under the direction of Father REED—in the afternoon, under L. A. BENJAMIN, Esq. Preaching commences in the morning, the first Sunday in February. Seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. N. L. RICE, D. D., of the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, will deliver the third of this series of doctrinal discourses in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Justification by Faith.* Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach and administer the ordinance of Baptism in the morning.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church in Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, of Staten Island, and Rev. J. B. DUNN. Singing by the children. The public are invited to attend.

A SHORT LECTURE, PRAYER, AND Conference meeting of the Church or Congregation and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7 o'clock, at hall No. 327 Bowery. Israelites or Jews, Christians, Spiritualists, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

WARREN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.; Love Feast at 3 P. M. Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, Pastor. Public service in the church every evening next week at 7½ o'clock, Saturday excepted; all are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REUNION Services TO-MORROW (Sunday.) Preaching in the Morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER. Love Feast in the Afternoon at 2½ o'clock, under the direction of Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E. Addresses in the Evening at 7 o'clock. Former pastors and members invited.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, MESSENGER of God, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*Mystical Babylon and her Approaching Doom.* Seats free, and the friends of Christ and divine truth cordially invited.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of a future life by a resurrection from the dead, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. In the evening he will give the fourth lecture of the series on *Human Depravity—What are the Facts in the Light of Experience and Observation?*

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ P. M., on *The Life Below, and the Life Above.* Seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S FREE CHURCH—FIFTIETH-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. F. DILLON EAGAN, (assistant minister of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes,) will preach in the evening.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.—REV. SIDNEY A. COREY will preach in the stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christianity a Power.* In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his seventh lecture of the course to young men.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place. Rev. R. G. DICKSON, Rector of the Church of the Redemption, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

FREE CHAPEL OF CALVARY CHURCH, in 23d-st., near 3d-av., under the charge of Rev. WM. D. WALKER, is open for divine service, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M.; WEDNESDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach, by Divine permission on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 25.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUPERiority of the Universalist doctrine of *The Atonement*—the eighth of the present series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Morning sermon at 10½.

AT ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. A special subject at 10½ on SUNDAY, and at 7 P. M., a sermon upon *The Rich Man and Lazarus*, refuting the erroneous, and giving the true exposition. All strangers made welcome.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN UNION HALL, CORNER AV. C AND 4TH-ST.—The Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY will preach in the abovenamed place, on SUNDAY EVENING; subject, *The Pilgrim's Rest.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.; seats free. The public are cordially invited.

BROTHERHOOD ANNIVERSARY.—THE Thirteenth Anniversary of the "P. E. Brotherhood" will be celebrated, in Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, 25th inst., services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. RANDALL, of Boston, and a collection made in aid of the Charity Fund.

PROGRESSIVE MEETINGS.—ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Jan. 25. Subject, 10½ A. M.—*The Shortest and Safest Road to the Kingdom of Heaven.* Admission 5 cts. 7½ o'clock, P. M.—*Domestic Scenes in the Summer Land.* Admission 10 cts.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will resume, by request, the discourse on the pretended arithmetical annihilation of Moses, by Bishop Colenso, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the close of the service.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Episcopal)—35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av.—Divine Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach Morning and Evening.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. Mr. ELLIS will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7 P. M., the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, will preach. The public are invited. Seats free.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Enemies' Testimony to the Value of Religion.* And at 7½ P. M. on *Perils of City Life to Young Business Men.*

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P.M., Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. Mr. MAYBIN, Rector of St. Alban's Church, will preach in the evening.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Mr. HOARY, of Williamsburgh, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of First-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. EELLS, pastor of the Church on the Heights, late Dr. Bethune's, will preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. LEANDER H. LONG, of Urbanna, Ohio, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. C. JARVIS GEER, D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Jan. 25, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

PROF. HOWARD CROSBY, OF NEW-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in the Fourth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY next, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. Seats free. Preaching every evening next week, except Monday and Saturday.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY—Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rev. L. J. FLETCHER will preach in the Chapel of the Society, No. 274 Cumberland-st., THIS MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. The public are invited to attend.

PREACHING IN FRENCH THIS MORNING, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, in the newly-erected French Episcopal Church, Du St. Esprit, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Liberty and License.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., east of Broadway. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public invited.

REV. JNO. M. KREBS, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. BANVARD'S, corner of 29th-st.) on SUNDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR OF the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs—Forsyth-st., near New-Canal—SUNDAY EVENING. Special collection will be taken for the Pastor. All welcome.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. ISAAC PRINCE, Missionary from Jamaica, W. I., will preach in this Church next SUNDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

First time this season, Bulwer's great play of the LADY OF LYONS,

in which Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Reynolds, Norton, G. Holland, Young, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton will perform.

TUESDAY,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—Boucicault's Comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY.
THURSDAY—Ninth time this season, Water's Comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
FRIDAY—Eighth time—the romantic play
PAULINE.
SATURDAY—Boucicault's Comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1863.
LE DEPIT AMOUREUX,
Comedie in two acts by MOLIERE.
LE FEU AU CONVENT,
Comedie in one act by Theodore Barrière.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON
Will give his THIRD GRAND EXHIBITION of the
LAUGHING GAS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

Fifteen gentlemen will inhale the gas. From arrangements completed, Dr. Colton believes he can promise an exhibition of thrilling interest, equal to the first.

Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents.

Tickets crowded out of the two first exhibitions, good for this.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Burlesque opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA.

Miss Julia Gould	as	Amina
G. Swain Bulkley	as	Elvino
R. Bishop Bulkley	as	Alessio

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

THE OPERA,

14th-st.,
Will open
MONDAY,
Jan. 26.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,

No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Classes for Ladies and Misses in the new LIGHT or PARLOR GYMNASTICS, with music and new apparatus, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1½ o'clock. The regular classes, for Gentlemen and Boys, as heretofore. Send for circulars.

ABNER S. BRADY.

LECTURE TO LADIES.

DIO LEWIS, M. D., of Boston, will address the ladies of Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB'S Classes in the NEW, OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 27, at 2½ o'clock. All ladies interested in Physical Culture are invited to attend.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panoramas of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Gallilee, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A VERY REspectable English person, a careful and good manager, wishes a situation as above; no washing or ironing will be undertaken. Address, for three days, H. J. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company, an agent or solicitor, who is acquainted with the business, or has a large acquaintance among our commercial or business community. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. APply at No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR as descriptive lecturer, either local or traveling; must be well versed in Ancient History, Fine Arts, Mythology and Biography; such a one, who can give undoubted references (and can receive the same) as to moral character and integrity, may address, with real name only, A. B. H., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, stating where an early interview may be had.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. The next term opens Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office Box No. 332 New-London, Conn.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A FEW MILES OUT of town, a member of the Church, to teach the English branches, French (must speak it fluently) and vocal and instrumental music; must be a good player on the Piano. Salary $300 a year and board. Address J. T., Box No. 160 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, who has had two years' experience in teaching the English branches and the classics, desires one or two private pupils. For terms and references address for one week, GRADUATE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, to teach the English branches, music and drawing, if required; young children preferred. Address J. T. A., Box No. 75 New-York Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, BEtween 10½ and 11½ A. M., a small gold and black enamelled WATCH, hunting case, with India rubber chain, and two chains attached; lost going from Lafayette-place to the corner of Broadway and 8th-st., or in a 14th-st. stage, to the corner of 7th-av., to 15th-st., through 15th-st. to 5th-av. If returned to No. 29 Irving-place, a liberal reward will be given.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO BLACK PONIES, 14¼ hands, 8 years old, good travelers, excellent saddle horses; price $250. Apply at No. 18 West 13th-st., at EDWARD KELLY'S livery stable.

WM. H. DENNING'S

PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

LAWYERS.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

FOR SALE—A HAND TOBACCO CUTTING machine. Apply at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE
remain for the public to see the charming little
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
who is to be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM. THUMB.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 10, after which she will never be exhibited.

ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE, THEN,
remain for the public to see her. During these few days, she will be seen in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 10 P. M.
HER MORNING LEVEES, from 10 to 12,
are much less crowded, and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES,
whose only object is to see her and other living curiosities.
HER AFTERNOON AND EVENING LEVEES
are accompanied by
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
at each of which is produced the favorite Comedy,
CHARLES THE SECOND; OR,
WAGGERIES IN WAPPING.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.

Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

TO MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE
LOVELIEST LITTLE LADY LIVING.

Sure the fairies, those beings of loveliness rare,
Who in grace far excel the coarse creatures of earth,
Must have borne thee from fairy-land hither; for where
Save in Oberon's realm, could such beauty have birth?

Then it is so small—scarce a three-year-old baby in size!
And so perfect—a Psyche, mature and complete!
And ah! what a pair of dark, soul-thrilling eyes!
What a brow! what a bust! and what dear little feet!

Nature's miniature often, fair lady, I've seen,
But ne'er saw one before from all blemishes free,
'Tis no wonder they style thee of beauty the queen;
For Eugenie herself must surrender to thee.

Not the statue of Venus, where every charm
One can fancy in woman would seem to combine,
Rose of Lilliput, rivals that exquisite form
Or hath features more delicately molded than thine.

No wonder a victim of "love at first sight"
The "General," surrendered to beauty so rare;
Nature matched you herself, so the match must be right,
And she challenges Earth to produce such a pair!

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

NEW PIANO FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that, having withdrawn his entire interest, and purchased that of his brother, ED. G. BRADBURY, in the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, he will open on Feb. 1, his new warerooms for the sale of his celebrated piano fortes.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."

The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.

Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by

G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under-garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large and very pleasant second story front room to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st.; best references given and required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LANCASTER, PENN., FOR SALE—In good working order, with all necessary machinery, and a good variety of small tools, for locomotive or machine manufacture, such as foundry and smith's shop tools, lathe and planar tools, &c., &c., fronting on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This property will be sold much below its original cost and on easy terms.

For further particulars apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER,
P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Tone of the Richmond Papers.

Estimates of Our New United States Senators.

Reports of Recent Engagements.

The East Tennessee Unionists Still Troublesome.

The Movements of the New-York Market Felt in Richmond.

We make additional extracts from the full files of Richmond papers, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged:

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

CONSERVATISM IN ILLINOIS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* discusses this topic with evident satisfaction and complacency. The election of Mr. RICHARDSON as United States Senator on the anti-war platform previously adopted by the Illinois Legislature, will, it thinks, have the effect of compelling Mr. LINCOLN "to suspend his jokes longer than they have been at any time since he has been in Washington." The *Dispatch* proceeds:

"Illinois is a powerful State of the great Northwest, *whose real interests are just as hostile to Puritan New-England as are our own.* That she should take this decided stand against the abolitionism, the fanaticism and malignity of New-England, is a sign of the times at the North full of significance. It cannot but be regarded as the outgiving of the impatience of the Puritan rule that must ultimately terminate in a more formidable resistance to it and separation from that detestable portion of the Union which has been the source of all the troubles amongst the States, as it has been of all the new schools of philosophy and religion which have so fearfully demoralized society at the North.

It is true that the men who are making this bold movement in Illinois, and Mr. RICHARDSON at their head, studiously persevere in the idea of that impossibility—the restoration of the old Union. They could do nothing less than this. But they propose, with this view, a *cessation of hostilities.* It can hardly be doubted that the ostensible cessation of the war must be its permanent *denouement.* It cannot be renewed—at least by the present parties to it.

These conservatives can do no less than praise the old Union, and pray for its restoration; but we doubt whether they dream of a renewal of this war, even if the overtures for the restoration of the Union fail. It is a political sequence of the dissolution that has already taken place that there shall be another dissolution—that the Northwest shall split off from the Northeast.

We are satisfied that there has been among Northwestern men a growing hate for New-England, and a growing respect, at least, for the Southern States. The generous exhibition of our disposition for a fair and liberal arrangement with the inhabitants of the Upper Mississippi, and for commercial intercourse, deprives them of the only real apprehension of injury from the dissolution of the Union which disturbed them. To fight hopelessly for a restoration of the Union, when they can enjoy all the commercial advantages they ever had without it, is a folly to which their eyes must be gradually opening. On the one hand these benefits are proffered by the South; on the other they behold endless taxation to maintain the wasteful Lincoln despotism in an unsuccessful war, and the disgusting and arrogant rule of Puritanism while they remain tributary to the opulence of the maritime power and grandeur of those Eastern States and cities in which they cannot share. Three years of unavailing war, with all its extravagance and terrors, ought to suggest to them this train of reflection, and we shall be disappointed if a brief time does not prove as much. Indeed, we need not look to the Upper Mississippi altogether for the signs to this effect. *The Phillipses and the Abolition Presses of New-England have already become the accusers of the Northwest. Their own minds have led them to apprehend a secession of the Northwest, and they have transformed their own speculations into open accusation of that section, imputing to it such a purpose. Their speculations are just, and so, no doubt, are their accusations.*

These signs are agreeable, of course, to the people of the South, but it would be in the last degree unfortunate for us if, relying upon them or any other extraneous indication, we relaxed in the least our own zeal, our own energies, and brave measures of self-protection from the hordes which the beastly and rapacious power of the North is throwing upon the Southern Confederacy. The only means of securing our own independence is the sure one of increasing the discord among our enemies, and rendering certain the breaking up of the Federal Union. This event is necessary to the just completion of that horrid drama now being enacted, by the punishment, the isolation in misery, of that race of men whose villanies have conjured up all the national woes which now fill this continent."

"NORTHERN SENATORS."

The Richmond *Whig* also has its say on this fruitful topic. It remarks:

"In the Northern States, where the Democrats have succeeded, they seem disposed to elect to the Senate the persons most bitter and inflamed against the Lincoln party. In Illinois, RICHARDSON has been chosen, who acquired all the distinction he possesses by his long and consistent opposition to Black Republicanism. In New-Jersey, WALL has been named for the office, because he has been in a Seward prison, and can bear personal testimony to the regard of the Lincoln Administration for the liberty of the citizen. In Pennsylvania, a Mr. BUCKALEW has been elected. Of his antecedents, we know nothing; but his beating CAMERON is a first-rate letter of recommendation. In New-York, FERNANDO WOOD, and in Indiana, JESSE D. BRIGHT, lately expelled from the Senate, are mentioned as those most likely to succeed. *With such materials as these, Lincoln will find some difficulty in running the machine.*"

"EUROPE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 20.

The present war has only afforded additional incentives to the solicitude of the British Government *for the destruction of both the United and Confederate States.* Not only a commercial and manufacturing rival—not only a country on which she was dependent for cotton, is to be removed from her path, but, as the war has shown, one of the most formidable military powers of the earth. Taking into view the tremendous armies and desperate valor with which both North and South have conducted this contest, the reflection naturally occurs to England, what would they be united? What would become of Canada, and every other British possession on this continent? What would become of England herself, if, in a future contest with France or Russia, such a power as America should side against her? No wonder, then, that she plotted for thirty years the dissolution, through Abolition agitation, of the old American Union; and that, this object being accomplished, she intends to preserve just such a belligerency as will give both combatants a fair chance to worry and destroy each other. If she believed the subjugation of the South possible, she never would have afforded any degree of encouragement to the Southern cause; but she has long ago been satisfied that such a thing was impossible, and has endeavored to ride both sides the sapling, giving aid and comfort through her Government to the North, and through her Press to the South—now cheering one section, and now patting the other on the head—only anxious that each might rend and destroy the other. *The only consolation is that she has now thoroughly lost the confidence of both belligerents,* and whilst President DAVIS, in mild and manly terms, sets forth that fact in his message to Congress, the Washington *Republic,* the semi-official organ of LINCOLN, declares that the United States would accept mediation sooner from any other European Power than what it designates, in the language of Frenchmen, "Perfidious Albion." *We hope never to see the slightest importance attached hereafter to any expression of sentiment in Great Britain upon American affairs.* The only voice that has been raised officially in Europe in behalf of suffering humanity in this contest, is that of the great Empire of the French. *We hope the day is not far distant when the Southern Confederacy, its independence recognized by the world, will be able to show its first and only friend that it is not forgetful nor ungrateful.*

THE MESSAGES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The people of the Southern Confederacy would be willing that the messages of LINCOLN and President DAVIS should be presented to the world as representatives of the North and the South. They would be willing to abide the decision of civilization upon this trial. We may, indeed, be proud of the contrast. The message of our Chief Magistrate is equal in force and dignity to the times and the occasion. It takes position as compeer with the messages of the Presidents of the revolutionary era, and would be worthy of the noblest fathers of that heroic age. *But what language can do justice to the miserable document sent by the man now seated in the chair of Washington to the present Federal Congress? It is beneath contempt.* How any man living and breathing for the time in the White House could indite such a paper is a wonder. Why, it would seem that there should have been some influence emanating from the very walls that once surrounded the truly great to have prevented it. But nothing can save LINCOLN. He says himself he "cannot escape history;" he can as little escape his own degradation—his own ignorance, and the exposure of his own base and shallow devices. He can hardly be compared to the veiled Prophet; for he has never had a veil. His tricks and his motives have been all so transparent as to be seen by all. The black art and negromancy of his message were gross and bungling, devoid of all the interest that the lowest [illegible] them. According to Mr. RICHARDSON, of [illegible], a New-*England* man (*et tu brute?*) has given the following just analysis of it: "One from one and naught remains. Naught from naught and the message remains."

We stand by the messages. Let the world judge of the two people by the State papers of their Chief Magistrates.

"YANKEES AND CUFFEE."

From the Richmond Whig.

Of the Yankee experiments on the islands and coast of South Carolina—that for making soldiers of negroes, and that for getting them to work for pay and not compulsion—both are failures. As reported in the Northern papers, the cotton crop is short and of inferior quality, and will not defray the expenses of cultivation. Military discipline is abhorrent to Cuffee's habitudes, and the organization of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers has diffused a general terror among the sable population. The *volunteers* have to be seized by a press-gang and forced to enlist, and then have to be guarded by as many Yankees to prevent desertion.

It is pitiable to reflect on the sad fate which awaits these poor creatures from the mercenary wretches into whose hands they have fallen. If left to themselves, without forecaste and deprived of their natural and kind protectors, they will speedily lapse into barbarism, or disappear by disease or starvation. But no one who knows Yankee greed for gain, for a moment supposes, they will not attempt to convert them into profit. *The failure to make anything out of them in South Carolina will induce them quickly to send them off to the West Indies or Brazil, and turn them into gold. Statements have already been published to the effect that this traffic has already been opened.* They will be the more encouraged to this course by the fact that every negro taken from the South will increase the demand and enhance the value of those which, after the close of the war, they expect to furnish the South with direct from Africa.

OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL IN DISGRACE.

Correspondence of the Lynchburgh Republican.

The raid into East Tennessee has proved successful, the bridges have been burnt, our cause has been damaged, and the enemy has escaped unmolested.

About 5 o'clock on the evening of the 2d of Jan., Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, with a large force of cavalry, attacked the rear-guard of the enemy under Gen. CARTER, in the little town of Jonesville, Lee County, Va. Firing continued about five minutes—the enemy retired a mile or two from town, drew up in line of battle, and awaited the approach of the Confederate officer, who, be it said with shame, satisfied with the honor of holding "the city," struck his camps for the night, gave up the chase, and consoled himself by venting his spleen on the patriotic citizens!

Leading from Jonesville to Crank's Gap, through which the enemy passed, are two roads—the enemy took one, the question naturally asked by all is, why did not Gen. MARSHALL take the other, and cut off their retreat? Did he arrive too late? Not so. For to my own knowledge the advance guard of the enemy were not distant two miles from Jonesville as late as 6 o'clock in the night—an hour after the firing first commenced. But, strange to say, this General, whose mind and body were doubtless wearied from over exhaustion and want of sleep, (I cannot imagine what else could have made him so stupid—for he is a very temperate man,) had not the least information as late as 8 o'clock in the night, of the enemy's having drawn up in line of battle beyond the town, and was actually surprised to learn that they had left their position so late. Tired and worn out as they were, having had but little sleep, and not a mouthful to eat for forty-eight hours, thus threw down the gage of battle, and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, indifferent and unconcerned, indeed, ignorant of the fact, lay there in the town as though he were the conqueror of a hundred provinces, and the hero of a hundred battle fields.

A Confederate General pursuing an enemy at the rate of fourteen miles in nine hours surely entitles him to be classed among those bold and daring officers who have won so many laurels in our service! Both commands at the same distance from Jonesville, and the enemy held in check by small squads of citizens and soldiers, this hero of Pound Gap marches along "in calm contemplation and poetic ease," like one who has just enjoyed the luxury of a good meal, and anticipates a better when he gets to his journey's end. Neither the enthusiasm of his soldiers, nor the entreaties of his officers could induce him to march more rapidly. Slowly and leisurely he plods on at the rate of two miles an hour. Magnificent marching! At this rate, let the enemy calculate how many bridges they could burn, how much of the railroad they could destroy, and how long they could remain in East Tennessee, and make their escape without being molested.

But, for all this, we might forgive Gen. MARSHALL, had he only pursued and fought the enemy when he reached Jonesville. However, he is a very humane and moral man, and dislikes very much to see anybody hurt. How could his generous heart, so full of love and compassion, bear to see his soldiers butcher (horrible word) those who have come among us to violate the sanctity of our homes, and trample under foot our most sacred rights.

All honor to the gallant officers and men under his command—worthy of a better leader—eager to pursue the worn-out enemy, and chastise him for his rashness, ask permission to follow; but the "hero of Jonesville" obstinately refuses all appeals—will not fight himself, nor allow his men to fight.

A SKIRMISH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 20.

Capt. THOMAS BUTLER has been the hero of quite a gallant little achievement, on the edge of Scott County, Tenn. It appeared that at the New River settlement there had recently been stationed two companies of Federal soldiers, under command of Capt. NOAH DOHERTY, a Tennessee renegade, from Anderson County. Capt. BUTLER, on learning of their presence, at the head of thirty men, started in search of them. On reaching the spot where the *varmints* were encamped, Capt. B. demanded the surrender of the whole party, which was responded to by a volley from ten or fifteen muskets. One ball grazed the Captain's lip, and trimmed his moustache in the most approved style of the tonsorial art. A brisk skirmish ensued, in which six of the Abolitionists were killed, a number wounded and several captured. The remainder took to the woods.

The fruits of this little skirmish were the capture of some fifteen or twenty horses, a like number of Belgian rifles, two or three thousand pounds of bacon, and a like amount of flour, besides the capture of a Captain and eight or ten men.

THE YANKEES IN MONTGOMERY.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The question was quite seriously mooted yesterday and the day before whether the Yankees or the Confederates were in possession of the Capital city of Alabama. Those who argued that the enemy held the city pointed to the blue coats, which were to be seen in profusion in the market, in the stores, about the hotels, and on the streets, as an argument in their favor. If they were not masters of the city, but prisoners, as some contended, what reasonable excuse could be offered for their being allowed to roam through the town without a guard? They evidently had the best of the argument; still, there were those who could not believe Montgomery had been tamely surrendered. On application to the Yankees themselves for information it was found that they claimed to be prisoners, taken near Murfreesboro, and paroled. Some of them said they were desirous of leaving here as soon as possible, in order to go home to their families; others were not yet satisfied with the success of the efforts to subjugate the South, and wished to get another opportunity to murder Southern men; while others still professed themselves so much enamored of the "Sunny South," that they would be willing to remain, in case they could obtain employment as mechanics at the rate of five or six dollars per day. All of them seemed to enjoy their liberty immensely, and doubtless thought the Southern Confederacy was not such a terrible monster after all. Seriously, however, the practice of allowing Yankee prisoners to perambulate the streets of our cities and towns, except when necessary for their transit from one railroad depot or steamboat landing to another, either with or without a guard, is disgraceful. Their presence is an offence to the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the men whom these wretches came South to murder, and their eyes should not be pained with the spectacle where it is possible to be avoided. The Yankees taken in arms against us should be treated humanely. A brave and generous people will treat their prisoners in no other way. They should be held as prisoners, however, be closely guarded, and allowed no opportunities for mingling promiscuously with the people, or of effecting their escape. Unless this is done we may look for abolition emissaries throughout the South, incendiarism, robbery, outbreaks and murders. Will the proper authorities give their attention to this matter?

ALABAMA.

AN APPEAL FROM GOV. SHORTER.

Gov. SHORTER, of Alabama, under date of Dec. 22, issued an appeal to the citizens of that State to comply promptly with the requirements of the conscription act. The document says:

"The State is now threatened from several directions. Our unscrupulous foe has collected all his resources for one stupendous effort to subjugate and enslave us. He can never repeat the effort. He makes it the crisis of his cause. If foiled in this last desperate struggle, exhausted and dispirited he must yield the contest. Our brave people may congratulate themselves upon the opportunity to hasten the achievement of peace and independence, by an exhibition of fortitude and courage necessary to defeat the enemy in this last great and convulsive effort. The ultimate triumph of our glorious cause is now clearer than it has ever been. There is no reason for despondency. Our people will not shrink in this their final trial. The splendid victory at Fredericksburgh will be followed by still more decisive results upon other fields. By repeated shocks the enemy's vastly accumulated power will be broken. At no distant day we shall enjoy, in the blessings of peace and good Government, a reward for all our suffering. Alabama must be true to herself and do her duty in the emergency. She must be ready to meet and quell the domestic and social disturbances which may spring up as the tide of war approaches; to resist hostile raids; to protect her people and their property in any assailed quarter; to give death to every wanderer from the lines of our invading army, and if need be to increase the strength of the Confederate forces fighting upon our soil in its defence. For the accomplishment of these objects she looks, and can only look, to the voluntary movement of a patriotic people—too brave to suffer their cities and towns to be sacked, their homes to be desecrated, and their country to be desolated without striking a manly blow in their defence. I therefore call again upon the men and youths in the State, exempted from the service of the Confederate States by reason of their age or other cause, who are capable of bearing arms, to speedily organize themselves into companies to constitute a reserved force, subject to service in this State upon the call of the Executive. They will be called into service only when necessity requires it. Their services may never be needed, but it is the part of wisdom and manly courage to be ready. It is the part of folly and cowardice to wait until the enemy's foot is upon our soil, and his muskets gleam in the hands of brutal soldiers at our doors. Shall I call in vain upon Alabamians to prepare to stand and fight upon their own soil in its defence? Alabama has given freely of her sons to our country's cause, but her warlike strength is not yet exhausted. I send to her people my warning, and I leave it for them to decide whether in the hour of trial, which may be before us, they will be ready with as much of the remaining military strength of the State as may be required.

People of Alabama! I must appeal to you for your aid to the Government in another matter. It is due to the great cause in which we are engaged, it is just to those now bravely enduring the trials and perils of actual war, that all within the ages prescribed by the act of Congress known as the Conscript law, should be in the service. *A considerable number of persons in every part of the State, both officers and privates, who belong to the army and are fit for duty, are lingering at home on various pretexts, while their more manly and patriotic comrades, with ranks thinned and weakened by their absence, bear the shock of an unequal contest. So, too, a large number of persons subject to conscription are shrinking from the toils and perils which those of like age are bravely enduring, and hiding from the enrolling officer, to whom patriotism requires that they should promptly report themselves.* Now when the last great struggle of the war is upon us; now when there is an opportunity to share in the closing triumphs of this great contest; now when our soldiers in the field, standing with fearless resolution amid sufferings and dangers which would appall men less noble and brave, call upon those of like age with themselves for aid and relief; now when every strong right arm is needed to strike the quick and effective blows which are to give us peace, it is a shame and an iniquity that those two classes of persons should successfully evade the service they owe to their country. Every community owes it to its own reputation and to the country to give no shelter to those who belong to the two classes above described, and to drive them, by the withering punishment of public scorn, to their proper places. I call upon all the officers, civil and military, of the State, and upon all good and patriotic citizens, to give all their influence, personal or official, to constrain those persons into the path of duty and patriotism; and especially invoke them to give their aid to the proper officers in arresting and coercing those who yield to no gentler means. It may be a disagreeable task, but the evil is great and ruinous to our country's cause, and it is the part of the patriot now to shrink from no task, however disagreeable or dangerous it may be, when the country calls. It is the pride of Alabama that her soldiers never falter upon the battle field. Let us hope that none will be permitted to hide under cover of home from their appropriate duty."

THE SECOND SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

The Jackson *Mississippian* gives, from an officer of high position, the following account of the second siege of Vicksburgh:

Our commander acted vigorously on the information he brought, and expecting the landing of the combined forces of the enemy on the Yazoo, every effort possible, to be made with our resources was resorted to. As was foretold, in a few days, the Yankee fleet of some thirty-four gunboats and rams, and about eighty transports, appeared near the mouth of the Yazoo, in sight of the "City of the Hills." The following day, at 1 o'clock, the gunboats of the enemy had cautiously felt their way to the raft at Snyder's Bluff, about ten miles from the mouth of the Yazoo. There they found a battery, which opened fire, admonishing them that their further progress would be contested with vigor. The enemy threw a few shells and retired. In the meantime the transports had landed about 8,000 troops on the Louisiana shore, who proceeded down to the railroad, opposite the city, and destroyed the bridges and otherwise rendered the road unavailable, cutting off our communication in that channel with the salt mines of Lake Bisteneau, which were at that time supplying about 5,000 bushels of salt daily to the Confederacy.

Failing to reach any considerable force in their operations, last Tuesday week they landed a large body of troops, estimated at 50,000, on the Yazoo, at the plantations of Mrs. LEE, Capt. JOHNSON, and Col. BLAKE. These forces proceeded through the forest to the hills which extended along its southern border of the swamp from the point at SNYDER's to a distance of two or three miles below Vicksburgh, varying in distance from the Yazoo river from two to five miles, as the meandering of the stream may direct its course. The bluffs are generally quite regular, running from northeast to southwest, affording a beautiful view of the bottom, which is interspersed with lakes, and the smoke ascending through the tree-tops from the Yankee camp fires.

Four days in succession the enemy, having advanced to the outskirts of the woods, kept up a continual fire on our lines under the bluffs, embracing most of the distance from Snyder's to the Indian mound, only four and a half miles above Vicksburgh, and on Monday last it was evident they had thrown a large force near the centre, with a view of breaking it and coming in the rear of Vicksburgh.

When Gen. LEE discovered their supposed intention, he ordered the light artillery to be in readiness, and withdrew the infantry from the advance line of rifle pits to others at the foot of the bluffs. This had the desired effect of drawing out the enemy from the cover of the woods. Most admirably did the Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky troops (8,000) advance upon our small force. Our brave troops were admonished to hold their fire until the enemy was in short musket range, but their ardor was such, remembering the insults and sufferings endured in their prisons, that patience seemed no longer a virtue and when within 175 yards the Third and Thirtieth Tennessee directed a deadly fire on the foe. The artillery then shared in the engagement on both sides. The enemy advanced gallantly to within fifty yards of our rifle pits, when the well-directed fire of our artillery became so rapid, in connection with our infantry, that the lines were broken and the enemy began a precipitate retreat for the woods. The pits could contain our infantry no longer, and they rushed upon the enemy, killing and capturing as they advanced, until they were lost in the woods, where the fight ended, our men bringing out prisoners even there. Thus closed the fight at Chickasaw Bayou, at Smith's Bluff, on Monday last, the enemy being completely routed, many prisoners captured, and some 1,200 killed, wounded and missing.

An informal flag of truce was sent by the enemy on Monday evening, and our sharpshooters fired upon the troops, who were ostensibly upon the field to take off the dead and wounded, but who undertook first to obey an order to secure their artillery and small arms previous to caring for their own sufferers. It was while they were thus engaged in pillaging the field of our rightful inheritance, the spoils of war, that we fired on the vanquished foe. Our humane force then advanced to take care of their wounded, and they were in turn fired upon by their sharpshooters, when they withdrew with the few wounded they had collected. The wounded Yankees brought off by us express the belief that we were justified in firing on them, as they no right to interfere with anything on the field.

The prisoners captured are good specimens of Western troops, and will compare favorably with our own in soldierly qualities. The greater portion are youthful in appearance, and it is to be regretted that those misguided Western men should be sacrificed on the altar of Abolition, at the base of the hills on the Yazoo, in a vain endeavor to take Vicksburgh.

The enemy moved from the Indian Mound on Monday night to the vicinity of the old race-track, thus extending their lines to the Mississippi, a mile and a half further south. Early Tuesday morning a force appeared in the fallen timber in front of the old race-track, in the bend above the city. Our artillery on the hills above opened on them as the infantry stationed on the flat along the edge on the timber that has been cut down to obstruct their passage. The enemy were, after a couple of hours' skirmishing, forced to retire into the woods. Our ordnance on the hills above favored them with occasional shells all day.

Since Tuesday morning it is evident that from the nightly clamor of axmen, the enemy are bridging lakes and making roads to transport heavy pieces from the Yazoo to this point on the Mississippi, in order, doubtless, to coöperate in a general land and river attack, their right being about a mile and a half above the city on the Mississippi, and their left extending to Snyder's, on the Yazoo.

Should the present rains continue, the attack on our lines will be indefinitely postponed, as it will be impossible for a land force to operate in the Yazoo bottom with artillery when it shall have been saturated with water.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

GEN. J. B. FLOYD ON THE CARPET.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19, 1863.

SIR: I learn through some friends that in the Senate, during the discussion on the Senatorial election, you took occasion to apply to me the most wantonly insulting and opprobrious language. I desire to know if this be true, and if you avow now the sentiments and opinions you then expressed about me.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. FLOYD.

B. B. DOUGLAS, Esq.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 19, 1863.

MAJ. JOHN B. FLOYD—*Sir:* Your note of this date has just been handed me by Mr. JAMES BARBOUR. During the discussion on the Senatorial election, in which I am reported to have used "the most wanton and insulting language" toward you, I supposed that I was not transcending the limits of fair debate, and am unaware of having employed terms that would bear the construction some have placed on them. I adopted a sarcastic style and a manner in reply to similar strains of argument delivered elsewhere. In the ardor and excitement of debate some stronger expressions may have escaped me than was intended, but I did not intend to question either your courage or your honor. I therefore had no design of applying to you opprobrious or insulting language. As then, at the time of the discussion referred to, I did not entertain sentiments in regard to yourself that have been erroneously imputed to me, and that were supposed to be couched in my language. I am under the impression that no more formal disavowal than the foregoing can be necessary or will be desired by you. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. B. DOUGLAS.

PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 19.

The following arrivals were booked at Castle Thunder on yesterday. Twenty-five straggling soldiers sent from Camp Holmes, N. C., to be returned to their regiments. J. H. Bailey, Co. D, Forty-sixth Virginia, desertion; W. S. Alexander, First Tennessee, desertion and forgery; Terry Coleman, Eleventh Georgia, drawing money on false paper; Patrick Fagou, Whittington Artillery, desertion; C. D. Lucas and H. M. Sharp, Palmetto Sharpshooters, desertion. On yesterday two desperadoes, named Erastus Gullip, Co. F, Second Vermont (Abolition) Regiment, and Wm. J. McMillan, of the Eleventh Ohio, were brought to Richmond and lodged in Castle Thunder for trial by the civil authorities. These men were recently arrested by the Provost Marshal of Pocahontas County. *They belong to a gang of Union men who have been a terror to the people of the lower end of Pocahontas and upper end of Greenbrier counties, and for months past have been committing every kind of outrage on the persons and property of the people residing in that section of the country. One of their more recent exploits was the destruction of the saltpetre cave in Pocahontas County, which was being worked for the Government.* The prisoners would have been imprisoned in Pocahontas County but for the fact that their Abolition cronies would thereby have been afforded an opportunity to turn them loose on the community again. Before the war, MCMILLAN had been indicted in Pocahontas County for grand larceny, but had escaped.

From the Examiner, Jan. 20.

Yesterday morning four hundred and seventeen of Gen. BRAGG's prisoners were received at the Libby prison, and last evening four hundred and fifty more, making in all about four thousand received up to this time. This morning eight hundred will be sent to City Point under a flag of truce, satisfactory arrangements having been agreed upon concerning their exchange.

FUNERAL OF GEN. JONES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

The obsequies attendant upon the interment of the remains of the late Brig.-Gen. DAVID R. JONES, took place yesterday, at noon, in St. Paul's Church, which was filled with a solemn auditory.

At the conclusion of the church services the *cortege* was formed, and, headed by the band playing the dirge for the dead, moved to Hollywood Cemetery. The coffin containing the remains was enshrouded by the Confederate flag, and was carried in a hearse drawn by four white steeds.

The heads of the several government officers and officers of the Confederate service in Richmond were largely represented, and conspicuous in the procession was the private equipage of the President and other high officials. Gen. JONES' remains were deposited in a vault to await their final removal to Georgia, his native State.

THE EAST TENNESSEE UNIONISTS AT WORK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 20.

On Thursday night, 8th inst., a band of tories from the mountains of East Tennessee and Laurel, N. C., attacked the village of Marshal, Madison County, N. C., taking the citizens prisoners, and robbing the whole town of whatever valuables were movable. When they left they said their next raid would be upon the armory at Asheville, N. C. A force of 300 men, under Col. ALLEN, of the Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, has been sent from Knoxville to capture the marauders.

RECOGNITION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

Both Houses of Congress having gone into secret session about 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, it was immediately rumored on the streets that France and England had recognized the Southern Confederacy, and that the announcement was to be made to Congress by a communication. The day, however, passed off without anything transpiring to give color to the story.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

FINANCIAL.

In the last three days gold has jumped from 190 to 220. *This is the effect of the rise in gold in New-York.* Hereafter let us hear no more about smugglers using gold in their traffic.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat and Flour.—This market is flat indeed. There are no transactions in flour except occasional impressments by Government commissaries. These agents last week impressed a thousand barrels of the best flour at WARWICK's mills, and a thousand at DUNLOP & MCCANCE's mills in Manchester, allowing for the same $17 50 per barrel. This fixes the price of flour until the next impressment. We will add, as a matter of interest in this connection, that at the time these impressments were made, between two and three hundred barrels of Government flour were lying on the ground and without shelter at Hanover Junction.

We quote wheat at from $2 to $3 50 per bushel. Only a superlatively fine article will fetch the latter price, there being no competition with the Government. Our city millers find it a bad speculation to buy the best wheat for the manufacture of flour which may at any moment be seized by commissaries, and the price fixed without regard to the cost of the wheat.

Leaf Tobacco—This market has opened briskly, and prices, especially for inferior grades, range higher than at the close of the last year.

From Mr. JOHN M. SHEPPARD, commission merchant, we obtain the following quotations, which may be entirely relied upon:

Lugs, inferior, $6 and $7 to $12; good, $15 to $18; fine, $17 to $19; Leaf, inferior, $16 to $18; Shipping, fine, $30 to $37 50; Manufacturing, fine, $40 to $50.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF MEATS.—Yesterday all kinds of meats, from some unexplained cause, took a great rise. Pork steak sold at 50 cents per pound, and beef the same.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Journal and Messenger,* writing from Rome, under date of the 19th ult., says: "At Rome I had the pleasure of meeting with Hon. JOHN BELL, who has been driven from his home and his estates in Tennessee, and is now living with his family in a modest little village near Rome. Mr. BELL is quite advanced in years, and yet looks ruddy and hale. He is truly a fine looking old gentleman, and of most agreeable presence. He is by no means hopeful of a speedy termination of our troubles. Mr. BELL has two sons in the army. I met with one of them at Rome."

Gov. SHORTER, of Alabama, advertises $500,000 six per cent. bonds, having twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1863. He says: "These bonds are exempted from taxation, and the coupons are receivable in payment of all public dues to the State. No bid will be accepted at less than five per cent. premium in currency, nor less than $1,000, as the bonds will be issued in sums for that amount."

The other day, says the *Examiner,* a Confederate picket on the Rappahannock was hailed by a Yankee from the opposite side with the remark: "Say, have you got an indifferent corporal over there you would like to swap for BURNSIDE?" No "indifferent corporal" being found, the exchange was not made.

The steamer which reached "a Confederate port" on the 20th, brought 220 kegs of powder, 40 tons iron plating for gunboats, a lot of rifles, and 500 bags of coffee, with blankets and other valuable merchandise.

Flour is selling at Charleston for $16 per barrel, and Augusta and Atlanta are close upon its heels. In Mobile it is quoted at $60, and in Wilmington at $33.

Eight cars loaded with cannon and small arms, captured at the battle of Murfreesboro, reached Atlanta, Ga., by way of the W. & A. Railroad, on Jan. 5.

A Speech by Gen. Blunt.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, 20th.

A flag presentation took place at the Mansion House yesterday, and was witnessed by a large number of people, who collected to do honor to the man who has done so much for Kansas.

The presentation speech was made by Col. M. W. DELAHAY, and was very warmly received.

Gen. BLUNT's response was as follows:

COL. DELAHAY: In accepting this beautiful and precious gift, permit me to express to you, and through you to those you represent, my sincere and heartfelt thanks for this manifestation of your kind regard.

I appreciate it not more for its intrinsic value than for the many hallowed associations, and pleasant incidents, with which its history is blended. It is the emblem dear to every true American, as the banner under which our forefathers fought to establish the Republic; and which, during a period of over four-score years, has floated upon every shore and on every sea as the harbinger of liberty, the pride of the free, and the hope of the oppressed. And more cherished still is it by every true patriot for the many thrilling events that have surrounded it, during a period extending over the last two years.

Two years ago, when treason culminated in all its fury and madness, a part of the nation, forgetful of the many blessings conferred upon them under the old flag, and ruined by the too great indulgence of the Federal Government, inaugurated the suicidal policy of rebellion against its authority, and attempted to trample its sacred folds in the dust! Since that time it has been borne on many a hard fought and bloody field, and often has victory perched upon its eagles. It has stimulated and inspired the heroic soldier, as amid the clash of arms and the din of battle he pressed forward to engage in the deadly strife; and when stricken down and stretched upon the field, with his life-blood fast ebbing away, and his thoughts devoted to his home and those that were dear, one last look upon its ample folds, as it still waved in triumph, gave him solace in his dying hour, and was a sufficient reward for his noble sacrifice.

Although a cloud appears now to hang temporarily over the nation, I have no forebodings for the ultimate result. With every confidence in the patriotism of the people, the resources of the Government and the invincibility of our arms, I look forward to the time, and at no very distant day, when traitors within our lines, as well as within those of the enemy, will receive their just deserts, and when the Flag of the Union shall again wave over every foot of American soil.

Then we will have learned wisdom from experience; and when the last rebel shall have been subjugated, and our Government restored, and more endearing than before rebellion raised its fratricidal hand, the Stars and Stripes can bid defiance to every nation of the earth.

You have been pleased to allude in terms of approbation to my services in the field. While it is gratifying to know that my services have been appreciated by the people of Kansas, I am not conscious that I deserve any special credit. Had I done less, I should not have done my duty. I have done nothing more than what every soldier who enlists in the service of his country should do—to discharge his obligations to his Government—to make the best use of the means placed in his hands to crush out this accursed rebellion, and restore the country once more to peace. Whatever feeling of gratitude, therefore, is extended toward me, I desire only to share it in common with the brave men who have followed me: and whose strict obedience to every command, and patient endurance of every hardship and privation, borne with cheerfulness and without murmurs, contributed to successful results.

Many heroic spirits who left the borders of Kansas four months since to follow me in the fortunes of war, will return no more. They have fallen amid the carnage of battle, yielding up their lives a willing sacrifice to sustain their country's flag. They sleep that sleep from which no reveille can awake them, beneath the fields nobly won by their valor and gallant daring. They have met such a death as they would doubtless have preferred had the choice been left to them. Their memory should be cherished by a grateful people. Their example is worthy of emulation.

In accepting this emblem of Liberty, it brings to me unalloyed pleasure as being the free-will offering of friends who have circled around me since I came here eight months ago, a stranger and under embarrassing circumstances. I trust my future may prove worthy of your approbation. My life shall be freely pledged to the work.

Again may I thank you and those you represent for the kind manifestation of your good will as exhibited in the presentation of this flag of the Free. For its preservation, and to vindicate the Government it represents, I pledge you my life.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Mary Sanford, for Port Royal, S. C., and Newbern, N. C.—Mrs. Capt. P. Mason, Mrs. S. H. Gray, Mrs. Lieut. J. Hicks, Charles Lupnitz, Mrs. Chas. C Wells, Francis Fletcher, Mrs. Major J. D. Drew, Mrs. Col. G. E. Sleeper, Mrs. Bridget Bell and infant, Mrs. J. J. Plumpton, Mrs. J. A. Randlett and child, Mrs. J. D. Flanders, Mrs. R. F. Clark, Mrs. A. H. Libbey, Robert B. Esler, W. A. Elsbree, James A. Story, Mrs. Dr. Jno. Bell, Arthur Cooper, Chris. Riley, C. N. Billows, W. H. Beard, Major S. C. Staples, Mrs. S. C. Staples, Frank Staples, Major George Pomroy, A. F. Vance, Jr., W. E. Budson, Edward E. Ropes, Major Jos. H. M. Bertram, Mrs S. A. Newton and son, J. W. Brown, J. G. Russell, Mrs. E. D. Parkinson, servant and 2 children, F. W. Beers, George W. Mumby, Samuel H. Mumby, A. Cristadoro, Mrs. Albert Wildt and 2 children, W. A. Holmes, G. M. Sherman, S. Bell, Joshua Morton, H. D. Hawley, Dr. E. L. Taylor, H. J. Barker, D. Staples, Francis E. Bush, Geo. Smith, H. G. Shipman, Horace Hart, L. Simon, M. Simon, Dr. J. Ware, J. W. Cheney, E. D. Jackson, Mrs. M. W. Rhodes and son, Mrs. A. C. Masury, G. T. Terhune.

JAN. 24.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Southampton, &c.*—Miss Marwedell, Hamburg; Mrs. Wandra, Boston; A. Wendt, New-York; Ily A. Hartmann, New-York; F. Grube, New-York; E. Girard & child, San Francisco; Mrs. Collinet, San Francisco; C. Kaufmann, New-York; Emil Lomer, New-York; M. Leipziger, New-York; Jos Lutz, Wisconsin; Otto Mutschler, Chicago; Charles Stern, New-York; Alois Bucsanszky, New-York; Jean Levet, New-York; Capt. Joar A. Wed, Illinois; Antoine Maggi, New-York; W. Lockan, New-York; Max Hartweg, Iowa; Jos. Neu, Newark; Mrs. Heess, Williamsburgh; Miss Heess, Williamsburgh; Louise Schäffer, Boston; F. W. Hense, St. Louis. And others in Steerage.—Total 66.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—W. H. Bushred, Mrs Capt. Hodge, Mrs. Harriet M. Poff, A. D. Duter, Mrs. H. J. Wallace and child, Charles Patten, wife and infant, James O. Woodruff, B. Delachaise, G. W. Vantere, J. L. Dougherty, Miss A. Nickols, J. J. Green, Lieut.-Col. Bien, Dr. Leacock, Chas. Goodrich, Chas. Kahl, James Mansfield, Jno. Talton, J. W. McMillen, J. G. Chandler, J. T. Haskell, Chas. Wushaar, Bion Bradbury, A. B. Moore, A. F. Henequez, B. M. Livermore, Capt. E. McKeig, and 6 in the steerage.

JAN. 24.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Catharine McKay, Mrs. Lohman and 2 daughters, Geo. Darlington, Alfred Bennett, Rev. John Conroy, W. C. Corson, B. H. Howell, Gen. J. N. Zerman, U. S. A.; John H. McLean, Wm. Mickel, W. P. Cahill, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Pacific, from Havana and Nassau—G. C. Hathorn, Jr., John M. Wright, Lewis Hiltney, J. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, W. B. Tarlton, E. W. Eaton, Anastasio Roldan, Pedro Ybarro Chas. Manuel Varela, J. A. Marquer, Wm. Drysdale, H. S. Vining, John Hagniss, Antonio F. Gonsaliz, Rafael Rafael, Col. Kazinski, Dr. F. M. Linquest and lady, L. J. Olmstead, Antonio F. Bridat, Francisce E. Silva, John Tilton.

In steamship Sheldrake, from Havana—J. D. Taylor, James Webster.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 5 08 | Moon sets....12 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 30 | Gov. Island.12 19 | Hell Gate.... 1 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; United Kingdom, (Br.,) Ferris, Liverpool, F. McDonald & Co.

Steamer M. Sanford, Morrell, Beaufort, Adams Express Co.

Ships Gen. Nowell, Milliken, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Junior, (Hamb.,) Swanck, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt & Son.

Barks Catharine, (Norw.,) Lund, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Koenig Oscar, (Norw.,) Gloucester, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Lucretia, Bowers, Cadiz; James Welsh, (Br.,) Bates, Belize, F. Alexander & Son.

Brigs Scotia, (Br.,) Russell, Harbor Grace, M. E. Green & Curry; Triumph, (Br.,) Collins, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Zero, (Br.,) Norris, Sierra Leone, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa, Doyale & Co.; Martha Post, Robbins, Matanzas, Trujillo & Vining; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Chapman, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Agile, (Br.,) Nelson, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Davison, (Br.,) Port-au-Prince, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Julia, (Br.,) Dunn, Laguayra, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Hattie Coombs, Coombs, Washington, R. P. Buck & Co.; Only Daughter, Falkenberg, Fall River, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lottie, Hammond, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; John R. Plater, Godfrey, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; D. B. Warner, Hawkins, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; J. G. Ferris, Hunt, York River, F. J. Campbell; Denmark, (Dan.,) Pio, Laguayra, M. Seixa; Wm. Allen, Cranmer, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Antelope, Baneil, Washington, R. P. Buck & Co.; Rhode Island, Barry, Washington.

Sloops Crystal Palace, Markham, York River, F. J. Campbell; Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Arrived.

Steamship Pacific, (Br.,) Embleton, Havana Jan. 16, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. E. Brown & Co. On leaving encountered a heavy norther, which lasted several days; has had continual gales and heavy head sea the entire passage.

Steamship Sheldrake, (Br.,) Archer, Havana 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Karnak, Brown, Port Royal, via Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to Kimball & Co. Had heavy weather since leaving Fortress Monroe.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, (new,) Tribbies, Mystic, Conn., in ballast to master. The D. was built for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. Is 290 tons burden.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship American Eagle, Urquhart, London and the Isle of Wight Dec. 12, with mdse. and 22 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Has had a succession of westerly gales to the Banks; from thence variable winds. Dec. 26, in lat. 53, lon. 31, in a heavy gale from S. W., while lying to under close-reefed maintopsail and main spencer, shipped a heavy sea, which carried away quarter-boat and bulwarks; split waterways and flooded the cabin and between decks. Dec. 31, lat. 52, lon. 33, while lying to in a violent gale from W., with tremendous sea, shipped three seas in an hour's time, stove other quarter-boat, which was lashed on deck, carried away more bulwarks, and did other damage; to prevent decks being swept, put the ship before the wind and scudded her during the gale; run east 225 miles. Was hove to off Fire Island during the late easterly storm.

Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse. and 228 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Had five deaths and one birth on the passage. Was 10 ds. in the Channel; moderate weather latter part of passage: was off the bar 22d inst., but was compelled to haul off on account of the N. E. gale. Took pilot 24th inst., from boat W. H. Aspinwall.

Ship Gorilla, (Br., of Liverpool,) George, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Dec. 24, lat. 50, lon. 22 30, spoke schr. G. Forward, from Samanca for Liverpool, 46 ds. out, with part of crew dead, captain sick and short of provisions; supplied her with provisions.

Ship M. Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. and 154 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Was 8 ds. in the Channel with heavy westerly gales, and had continued westerly winds up to lon. 55. Has had 8 men sick and off duty since passing the Banks. Among the passengers there were two deaths and two births.

Ship Ellen Austin, Kennedy, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 19 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Dec. 31, lat. 52, lon. 6 52, Fredk. Williams, seaman, fell from the foretopgallant-yard overboard, and was lost.

Ship President Fillmore, Bradley, London and the Downs Dec. 19; left the Lizard Dec. 25, in ballast to Thos. Dunham.

Ship South Carolina, Kempton, London Dec. 4, the Downs on the 12th, passed the Lizard on the 22d, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Magdalene, (Prem.,) Henke, London and Deal Dec. 16, with mdse. to order.

Ship Willy, Sansted, London Dec. 8, and Falmouth 30 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Charles A. Farwell, Amesbury, Liverpool, via Waterford 32 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Ship [illegible], Scott, Liverpool Dec. 15, with mdse. to [illegible]. Has had strong gales during the passage.

Ship Milton Lockhart, (of Liverpool,) Hatfield, Liverpool Dec. 22, with mdse. to master.

Bark Thomas Terry, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Snellgrove, Dublin Dec. 24, with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Pierre Le Clerc, (Fr.,) Leroux, St. Thomas 23 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Proteus, Ginn, Havana Jan. 9, in ballast to J. E. Ward. Jan. 15, lat. 32, lon. 76, experienced a gale from S. W., during which sprung the mainmast. Is bound to Portland, Me., put in on account of head winds.

Brig Regina, (Br., of Lubeck, N. S.,) Cashon, Barbados Jan. 1, and St. Thomas 8th, in ballast to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Blackstone, Stedman, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E.

Below.

Ship Young Sam, (of Portland,) from Liverpool, 30 ds.—(By pilot boat Washington, No. 4.)

Also, 3 ships, 2 barks and 3 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, Teutonia, United Kingdom, Illinois, George Cromwell, Mary Sandford.

Steamers Patapso, Decatur, McClelland, Talisman, (Br.,) Damascus, (Br.,) Georges Creek, Virginia.

Ships R. C. Winthrop, Rubens, (Brem.,) Elena, (Brem.,) Regent, Underwriter, Napoleon, Cornelia, James Hovey, Mohongo, (Br.)

Barks Baltic, (Norw.,) Hamilton, W. A. Platenius, Chas. Edwards, Urda, (Norw.,) Duc de Penthieure, B. Colcord, E. H. Yarrington, Anna, Daphne, (Norw.,) Henry Trowbridge, Ocean Pearl, (Br.)

Brigs George Augustus, (Fr.,) Solferino, Scotland, Adelaide, Amos Roberts, Sybil, (Br.,) J. M. Sawyer, Black Hawk, (Br.,) S. B. Thompson, (Br.,) Danube, Sarah Flagg, Matron.

Schooners R. W. Browne, Ann D., J. W. Dixon, Belle, John Warren, Buena Vista, Dragon, Susan Scranton, Isabel Alberto, Ralph Hewitt, C. W. Bentley, W. Lawrence, C. P. Stickney, Palmetto, John Langley, Alida, S. J. Vaughn, Bonita, M. M. Freeman, Sea Gull, Glenwood.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Willetts, of the steamship Chesapeake, reports that the buoy on Pollock's Rip is gone.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—The brig Ida, from Porto Cabello, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of cotton, coffee, hides, &c., put into Hampton Roads for a harbor, and during the gale dragged her anchors and got foul of other vessels; lost jibboom, steering apparatus, part of cabin, &c. Her hull is said to be tight.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 22.—The schrs. Christiana, Knight, from Portland for Fortress Monroe; Deliverance, Nightingale, from Philadelphia for Plymouth, Mass.; James Tilton, Davis, from do. for Portland, Me.; Greenland, Heathes, of and from do. for Boston, with coal, are ashore high and dry, below this place; also a schr., name unknown, is ashore outside of Cape Henlopen, supposed to belong to Rockland; cargo heading; one colored man drowned. No other particulars. The steamer Emily Billings, from Philadelphia, was in collision with schr. Christiana; lost one wheel-house, but rode out the gale. No other damage so far reported.—(Both by letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Statesman—Br. bark, bound E., was seen, Jan. 18, lat. 42 10, lon. 62.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana Jan. 16, steamer Tubal Cain, to sail same day for New-York.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—GEORGE BRAID, IRON FOUNDER, a native of Scotland, 65 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and stoutly built, black hair and whiskers mixed with gray; had on a silk hat, black overcoat, heavy mixed undercoat, black pants, boots, and black silk neck handkerchief; wore a heavy hunting case gold watch and chain. Left his place of business Wednesday 21st inst., 5½ P. M., since which time he has not been seen. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sons at the Foundry, 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts., or to WM. BRAID, No. 549 2d-av.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12 Jan. 7, 1863.
3, 4, 10........................Drew........$30,000
17, 56, 66......................Drew........10,000
36, 40, 78......................Drew........7,000
19, 28, 41......................Drew........5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $500; 20 prizes of $600, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.